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The Literary Digest

for February 2, 1935

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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

chronology (of time).—"E. T. C.," Gadsden, Ala.—The present system of *chronology*, in which we refer to "the year—A. D.," was inaugurated in the year 527 A. D. by the monk, Dionysius Exiguus; but its adoption was slow, and it was not until after the year 1000 that the system was generally employed throughout Europe. Various other systems were employed before that time.

heterography, heteronym, homonym.—"O. McH.," Salt Lake City, Utah.—*Heterography* has little or nothing in common with *heteronyms*, for *heterography* concerns the variations in sound of the same letter in different syllables or words. The word *concern* is an instance of *heterography*, in which the letter *c* is sounded as *k* in one syllable, and as *s* in the other.

A *heteronym* is a word spelled like another of different sound and meaning; as, *lead*, pronounced "led," and *lead*, pronounced "leed." *Read* is another *heteronym*; also, *wind*, *bow*, *row*, *sow*, *tear*, etc. So, also, *collect*, *convict*, *essay*, *refuse*—nouns and verbs.

A *homonym* is a word agreeing in sound with but different in meaning from another. There are many groups of *homonyms* in the language: a few examples are: *rain*, *reign*, *rein*; *to*, *too*, *two*; *road*, *rode*, *rowed*; *fare*, *fair*; *pear*, *pair*.

Faneuil.—"H. B. W.," New York City.—This name may be pronounced *fan'l* (*a* as in *fat*) or *fun'l* (*u* as in but).

proof.—"B. A.," New York City.—*Proof*, as the standard of strength of distilled alcohol, dates from 1705. *Proof spirit* is merely rectified spirit diluted with a certain proportion of water. According to London and Dublin, its specific gravity should be to that of distilled water as 930 to 1000; Edinburgh orders it of the gravity of 935. The former contains 44 parts of pure alcohol and 56 parts of water; the latter 42 of pure alcohol and 58 of water, in *100 parts*. The word *proof*, signifying "of tried strength or quality," dates from before 1592.

In modern use, the term *proof* designates the strength of a mixture of alcohol and water having a specific gravity of 0.91984, and containing 0.495 of its weight, or 0.5727 of its volume of absolute alcohol.

Specific gravity is the ratio of the weight of a body (be it brandy, gin, rum, or whisky) to that of an equal volume of some other substance, as water.

viscount.—"A. L. K.," Owensboro, Ky.—The correct pronunciation is *vai'kaunt*—*ai* as in *aisle*, *au* as *ou* in *out* (the *s* is silent).

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Philadelphia	Washington, D. C.	.75	.65	.45
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NEW YORK The Literary Digest February 2, 1935

MacDonald Indicts War as Man's Curse

"Our King, Our Government, Parliament, and People Are for Peace," Declares British Prime Minister in Urging World Comity

By Edward Price Bell

"Peace is a thing about which I am always glad to speak my thoughts," said Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald, rising from his desk and drawing himself up before the mantelpiece in his comfortable study at 10 Downing Street, Whitehall.

It was a quarter past six in the evening, and the Prime Minister, freshly-shaven, was dressed for dinner. His broad, strong face, with the thick, close-clipped gray mustache, the high, rugged forehead, and the abundant, wavy iron-gray hair, was tanned deeply by Canadian winds and sun. His dark-brown, compassionate eyes held their old steadiness, intentness, penetration, strange suggestion of an inner understanding not necessarily expressed.

One scarcely can look at Mr. MacDonald, a strikingly handsome man, without thinking of matters metaphysical, ideal, even mystic; yet there probably is no more practical statesman in the world.

"About the arts and ways of peace, and about my devotion to them," he continued, "I have been talking for so many years that I no longer try to keep count. And I not only have talked about peace; I have worked for it; I have put the whole of my heart and of my head—I have put the total of my strength—into that work. What less can a highly-responsible public man do? How can such a man, with some knowledge of war, do anything *other* than dedicate himself passionately to peace?"

© International

Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald with one of his grandchildren

● United Against War

"And your whole Government shares your emotions and purposes on this subject?"

"Unqualifiedly. Our King and all his family are for peace. Our Government and Parliament are for peace. Our people are for peace. We cry with one voice for the end of war."

"Wherein lies the best promise of achieving this end?"

"In the League of Nations, in international consultation, in international knowledge, courage, candor, confidence. These qualities, all invaluable, all indispensable, are bred more prolifically by the labors of the League of Nations than by those of any other institution.

"Moreover, the League is organized for quick and often effectual action to assuage animosity and prevent war. For these reasons all of us, official and unofficial, in Great Britain stand steadily, stoutly, loyally by Geneva."

"Is the League growing in power?"

"Beyond a doubt, it is. I once predicted that a day would come when the League's frown would be dreaded more than a nation's arms. I have no desire to withdraw that prediction. Political civilization ultimately, in my opinion, will work as a whole through the League.

"And, when it does, what nation will dare affront it? The League, in other words, finally will enable civilization to get what it wants. And, when civilization gets what it wants, the world will be free from war."

"You are happy over the League's action affecting the Saar and the relations between Yugoslavia and Hungary?"

"Naturally, that action gives us the liveliest pleasure. I surmise it is a source of joy and hope to every well-disposed person in the world. For what did it do? It swept away two war-clouds, charged with the threat of incalculable catastrophe."

"One gathers that the press, in some respects, was not very helpful in the Saar and Balkan crises?"

"It was not. It reflected the bad aspects, the dangerous features, of the crises too vividly, and it reflected the contrary sides of the cases too faintly. There was too much in the press to excite and to aggravate, too little to calm and inform, the public."

● The Nature of Conquest

"Mr. Prime Minister, is there any Power in the world now, in your opinion, which harbors ideas of conquest and domination on a large scale?"

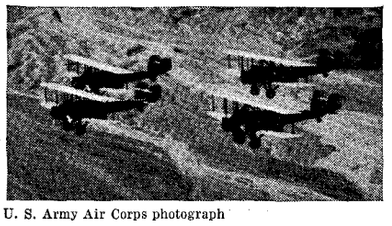
"Not after the historical pattern of conquest and domination, not by sword and fire. Moral and intellectual forces of possible international ascendency are the accepted instruments of speculative conquest and domination to-day.

"Communism regards itself as having spiritual qualities and ideas which it expects or hopes eventually will gain paramount influence in the world. Fascism fancies itself to have found the real solution of political and social problems, and it prognosticates that to its system belongs the future. Hitlerism is a later portent in the political heavens. Doubtless its chief exponent anticipates great general triumphs for it.

"As for the English-speaking world, we

(Continued on page 35)

Modern Bombing-Planes



U. S. Army Air Corps photograph

The time necessary for modern bombing-planes, with speeds of about 200 miles per hour, to fly from the nearest point on the frontiers of the several countries to their capitals, is as follows:

Country	*Capital*	*Hrs.*	*Min.*
France	Paris		35
Germany	Berlin		32.5
Italy	Rome	1	45
Belgium	Brussels		15
Austria	Vienna		13.5
Russia	Moscow	1	45
Poland	Warsaw		20
England	London (across English Channel)		30

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The League Holds Slim Lead in College Poll

More Than 65,000 Ballots Returned, Report Shows Majority Think Navy and Air-Force Second to None Is Unsound Way to Avoid War, and Favor Universal Conscription

Sixty American colleges have returned more than 65,000 ballots in the second report on the Peace Poll, conducted by THE LITERARY DIGEST in cooperation with the Association of College Editors. The League of Nations clung to a slim majority of the total number of ballots. The vote in individual colleges showed twenty-six favorable to the League, thirty-four opposed.

Analysis showed 50.07 per cent. of the total vote in favor of entry into the League. Most of the League strength was concentrated in Eastern colleges. Fourteen Eastern colleges voted "Yes"; eight voted "No." Outside the East, twelve colleges voted "Yes" on the League; twenty-six "No."

● League Strength in West

De Pauw, Chicago, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Kansas State, Michigan, Oberlin, Washington University (St. Louis), Washington and Lee, Western Reserve, and Wisconsin were the colleges outside the East which favored entry into the League.

In the East, Boston College, Carnegie Tech., George Washington, Lehigh, Maine, M.I.T., Pennsylvania, and Penn. State opposed entry into the League.

Approximately 325,000 students in more than 100 American colleges received Peace Ballots. One Canadian college, Queen's, was included in the poll.

Analysis of the current returns showed the following ratios: 68.31 per cent. believed that the United States could stay out of another war; 83.50 per cent. would fight if this country were invaded; 81.63 per cent. would *not* fight in the invasion of the borders of another country; 62.98 per cent. did *not* think that *An American Navy and Air-Force Second to None* was a sound method of insuring this country against being drawn into another great war; 90.25 per cent. advocated governmental control of munitions and armament industries; 81.58 per cent. favored universal conscription of all resources of capital and labor in order to take all profit out of war.

● British Peace Ballot

It is interesting to compare the results of the American College Peace Poll with the trend indicated by the latest returns on the Peace Ballot being conducted in England by the League of Nations Union.

Out of the 1,050,092 who have voted already in the English Peace Ballot, 973,965 voted in favor of England's remaining in the League. The all-round abolition of naval and military aircraft by international agreement was advocated by 87 per cent. of the voters. Nearly 93 per cent. of the voters in the English Peace Ballot advocated an international agreement for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of armaments for private profit.

Early Returns Now in From Sixty Colleges

NAME OF COLLEGE	Can U. S. Stay Out of War		Fight if U. S. Invaded		Fight if U. S. Invader		Navy and Air Force		Control Munitions		Universal Conscription		League of Nations	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Alabama	666	293	855	97	220	712	558	396	866	89	799	152	362	581
Amherst	238	203	300	133	36	397	48	386	373	69	331	106	322	121
Arkansas	372	116	456	30	128	357	293	195	461	27	436	49	136	347
Auburn	288	190	445	28	165	295	297	171	427	53	418	59	153	312
Boston Coll.	316	172	459	31	166	305	382	103	420	68	348	133	82	407
Boston U.	447	164	453	148	85	519	246	362	567	49	474	128	304	303
Carn. Tech.	385	200	490	88	110	463	255	328	529	56	474	107	215	365
Chicago	847	545	930	414	199	1,155	302	1,090	1,298	98	1,129	239	941	429
Cincinnati	472	192	561	97	117	536	272	387	603	62	558	101	316	342
Colgate	439	224	538	115	56	600	200	462	594	66	498	154	399	258
Colorado	572	234	679	119	94	700	336	469	775	37	690	119	410	393
Columbia	567	243	530	260	56	750	170	642	748	55	655	137	516	289
Cornell	1,483	875	1,337	520	424	1,895	782	1,562	2,001	367	1,741	597	1,255	1,090
Dartmouth	859	490	1,072	252	164	1,159	251	1,090	1,179	176	1,005	337	904	434
De Pauw	425	161	480	93	93	483	138	449	558	29	494	86	352	230
Detroit	319	117	319	108	32	394	119	316	415	20	386	42	199	226
Geo. Washington	773	295	920	137	228	811	522	542	952	113	928	137	454	609
Georgia	461	183	607	34	199	423	462	176	610	31	534	103	177	456
Harvard	1,908	1,077	2,402	539	624	2,284	841	2,161	2,526	483	2,199	766	1,832	1,129
Illinois	1,802	771	2,238	323	475	2,056	1,029	1,537	2,364	206	2,101	460	1,091	1,455
Indiana	819	397	1,034	167	244	954	589	624	1,119	100	1,017	197	467	745
Iowa	718	229	814	131	91	834	265	683	899	54	812	130	498	435
Johns Hopkins	483	227	609	85	217	466	275	385	631	86	612	96	255	458
Kansas	769	360	898	211	211	908	361	767	1,078	52	947	177	698	418
Kansas State	498	262	689	53	231	506	325	428	724	29	660	96	394	356
Kentucky	606	222	757	69	193	625	403	426	768	66	688	140	386	434
Lehigh	479	292	707	60	135	628	323	446	598	171	551	219	259	509
Louisiana State	417	181	551	42	223	365	393	206	575	27	537	64	192	399
Maine	229	216	388	53	96	329	224	219	406	42	380	64	172	270
Michigan	2,110	939	2,456	650	386	2,690	906	2,229	2,895	257	2,572	517	1,746	1,361
Mich. State	509	213	592	118	111	589	312	403	669	49	586	129	312	394
Missouri	779	402	1,052	117	265	889	432	744	1,116	68	1,003	168	554	606
Mississippi	341	123	424	37	129	324	209	255	429	36	379	86	214	249
M. I. T.	527	354	762	119	230	638	367	514	653	236	685	197	413	460
N. C. State	467	154	593	28	136	480	312	304	570	52	529	89	275	339
Nebraska	953	427	1,216	155	294	1,050	560	817	1,312	71	1,143	229	623	745
Northwestern	802	383	928	233	169	1,000	447	737	1,090	101	918	266	518	652
Oberlin	368	171	325	196	30	494	50	492	497	40	378	145	369	154
Ohio	342	143	429	57	64	416	209	278	440	45	379	106	237	245
Ohio State	1,634	667	1,934	348	379	1,873	938	1,359	2,171	133	1,975	303	1,081	1,196
Oklahoma	874	396	1,146	126	327	912	597	681	1,197	78	1,136	137	557	696
Pennsylvania	1,561	703	1,842	384	370	1,859	847	1,419	1,908	362	1,755	507	1,066	1,170
Penn. State	1,624	669	1,869	416	254	2,011	941	1,331	2,072	211	1,871	402	935	1,347
Princeton	1,083	604	1,469	205	394	1,258	438	1,225	1,310	371	1,251	406	1,028	652
Purdue	1,186	579	1,602	162	439	1,292	923	839	1,507	254	1,401	358	482	1,259
Smith	337	203	338	195	35	503	49	491	505	38	387	139	373	162
Syracuse	1,132	560	1,300	361	180	1,484	513	1,166	1,527	159	1,346	322	898	777
Temple	984	333	1,010	282	117	1,180	472	842	1,234	88	1,120	185	670	633
Texas	1,625	609	1,962	248	428	1,760	882	1,341	2,140	95	1,923	311	1,073	1,125
U. C. L. A.	829	247	862	195	366	690	384	696	1,024	61	924	144	520	534
U. of Wash.	729	199	794	122	139	772	433	489	853	72	781	138	399	500
Utah	317	141	418	47	95	363	238	228	434	28	384	77	162	294
Vassar	273	158	271	154	25	396	37	394	395	39	317	93	317	99
Virginia	564	294	766	93	204	641	426	440	717	150	656	202	398	468
Wash. U. (St. L.)	530	219	609	133	116	620	267	484	707	46	627	123	428	316
Wellesley	362	215	384	188	41	537	85	492	535	46	422	140	423	150
Western Reserve	386	140	393	135	56	467	168	361	493	38	447	78	303	216
Wisconsin	1,779	622	1,863	488	290	2,050	632	1,742	2,259	154	2,039	347	1,241	1,122
Wash. & Lee	280	158	389	50	60	364	135	300	388	51	324	113	251	185
Yale	669	542	1,038	171	342	848	269	947	1,035	178	899	308	797	414
Total	44,613	20,698	54,054	10,650	11,783	52,359	24,129	41,048	59,146	6,388	52,959	11,960	32,404	32,320

Almost 94 per cent. of the British ballots advocated the use of non-military and economic sanctions to check an aggressor nation from attacking another nation; 70.2 per cent. advocated the use of military measures, if necessary.

Speaking before the House of Commons, Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, opposed the English Peace Ballot, charging that: "The question of war and peace is not one on which the opinion of the uninstructed should be invited."

In the United States, sections of the press, other than the college press, found value in the efforts of THE LITERARY DIGEST and the Association of College Editors to "take the question of war and peace to the people who must fight."

The college press continues to stir up interest on the College Peace Ballot. *The Syracuse Daily Orange* reported:

"In fraternity and sorority houses, and in numerous campus dormitories, it is reported that the center of discussion has passed in the last few days from the Hauptmann trial to stimulating debates about the A.C.E.-LITERARY DIGEST peace poll, and the various issues involved.

"To those who believe that most college students are apathetic about the larger issues in the world to-day, let it be known that honestly intelligent arguments are being debated. A hitherto hidden knowledge about the work of the League of Nations is being evidenced by many students. Students of international relations have assumed an authoritative position.

"It is even rumored that more than a few people on the campus have been covertly studying the Covenant of the League of Nations, the copies of which have lain, dust-covered, in the main library for years."

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Townsend Plan Takes Spotlight

Tho Californian's Proposal for $200-a-Month Old-Age Pension Is Roundly Condemned By Government Officials and the Press in General, It Wins Wide-Spread Support

A slender, erect, mild-mannered country doctor, nearing seventy, gripped the attention of official Washington last week and would not be shaken off.

He is Dr. F. E. Townsend, author of the Townsend old-age pension plan which would award $200 a month to practically every man or woman in the country who is more than sixty years old.

His plan, introduced in Congress a week earlier by his good friend, Representative John S. McGroarty, California Democrat, gathered dust in a pigeonhole of the House Ways and Means Committee, which last week conducted hearings on the Administration's Economic Security Bill, designed to establish nation-wide systems of unemployment and old-age insurance.

Sounding-Board For the Plan

The pigeonhole, however, proved a sounding-board for the Townsend plan. It called for attention more insistently every day. It was constantly in the minds of Congressmen. It was the subject of thousands of letters from constituents which rained down on their desks. It offered a definite and growing threat to the old-age insurance system sponsored by the Administration.

© International

Frances Perkins

Doctor Townsend was born in a log cabin in Illinois. He attended the Universities of Nebraska and California, got his medical degree from the latter, and hung out a shingle in Butte County, North Dakota, where he practised for many years.

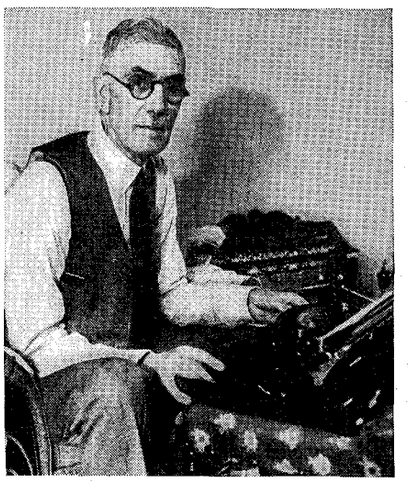
With his wife and two children, he eventually moved to Long Beach, California, where he became a public health officer and where, while caring for the aged and poverty-stricken, he evolved his plan.

National Sales Tax Proposed

It is simplicity itself. Under it, all persons over sixty would be granted pensions of $200 a month if they gave up their jobs, if their records were free of habitual criminality, and if they spent their pensions in the United States within thirty days after receiving them.

The pensions, which would go to perhaps 8,000,000 persons and cost about $20,000,000,000 a year, would be financed by a national sales tax.

And what would all this accomplish? A great deal, the Townsendites say. It would make life pleasant for millions of the elderly. It would provide employment for millions of young men and women, who would take over the oldsters' jobs. It would stimulate business enormously and, finally, it would be a tremendous deterrent to crime.



Acme

Dr. F. E. Townsend typing his plan for an "Old-Age Revolving Pension"

"Why, this will mean permanent prosperity," declares Representative McGroarty, one of the early converts to the Townsend plan. "It will cure 90 per cent. of our problems."

"Visionary," Say Critics of Idea

He calls Doctor Townsend "a great man" and exclaims: "God always picks a man like that!"

But other commentators take a radically different slant. They say little against the Doctor himself—they tend to think of him as a well-meaning visionary—but they condemn his plan as mischievous and nonsensical.

"Cock-eyed," Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, called it during his appearance before the Ways and Means Committee last week. Appearing before the same committee, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins dismissed the plan as "fantastic."

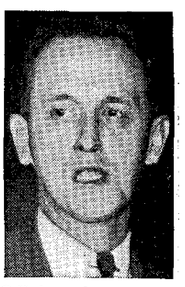
"Wonder Could I Horn In on This?"
—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun*

Miss Perkins is head of the President's Committee on Economic Security, which recently worked out the details of the Administration's own old-age pension plan, now before Congress. Like Mr. Hopkins, she appeared before the Ways and Means Committee primarily to discuss the Administration's proposal, but from its dusty pigeonhole the Townsend plan demanded, and received, attention also.

Stupendous Cost Pointed Out

Her committee, she said, had considered the Townsend plan, tho "it had no right to serious consideration." What appals her is the stupendous cost of the Townsend plan—about half of the country's entire national income each year.

Meanwhile, Doctor Townsend is in Washington pressing his plan, and the Capital is growing accustomed to the sight of his lean face, tiny mustache and shell-rimmed spectacles. He has opened headquarters in a Washington hotel to rally his followers.



© Underwood

Harry L. Hopkins

But they need little rallying. From all over the country they are sending a drumfire of letters and petitions into the offices of Senators and Representatives. "It's terrific," says Representative Bertrand H. Snell, Republican leader in the House. The Townsendites declare that the petitions for action on their plan bear 20,000,000 signatures, and if they actually do bear any considerable fraction of that number they are bound to make some impression on Congress.

Townsend Plan's Possible Effect

Not that there is any possibility that the Townsend plan will be adopted by Congress during the present session. The possibility is, rather, that agitation for Doctor Townsend's $200-a-month pensions will induce Congress to fatten the old-age pensions outlined in the Administration's Economic Security Bill.

Under that bill, the Federal Government would contribute $15 a month for the care of the indigent aged, leaving the States to do the rest. It is improbable that the States would provide more than $15 themselves, tho they could if they wished. The indicated old-age pension under the Administration plan, therefore, is $30 a month,

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which is a long way from the $200 urged by Doctor Townsend.

Many Congressmen have felt from the first that $15 a month was too little for the Federal Government to contribute. With mail from the Townsendites hailing down on them, their feeling may congeal into conviction.

Hence the counter-attack which the Administration, led by Secretary Perkins and Administrator Hopkins, launched on the Townsend plan last week.

House Passes Work Relief Like old-age pensions and unemployment compensation, work relief is an important part of the Administration's broad security program. The President has asked Congress for a lump-sum appropriation of $4,000,000,000, with which he proposes to take 3,500,000 employable bread-winners off the relief rolls and put them to work. The House acceded to this request last week, adding $880,000,000 to the lump sum so that present forms of relief may be carried on while the work program is getting under way.

Revolt over features of this Administration measure flared for a few days, but a few unimportant concessions from the Administration quelled it, and in the end the bill was passed by the House by the overwhelming vote of 329 to 78. It is now being considered by the Senate.

A "substantial portion" of the $4,000,000,000 will be spent on projects suggested by the National Resources Board, which the President appointed last year to conduct an inventory of our national assets and means of developing them. The President made this clear when he sent the Board's report to Congress last week.

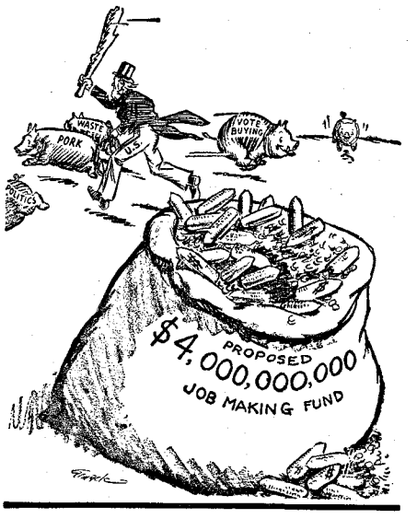
Under the work measure, the average bread-winner taken from the relief rolls and given a job would receive about $50 a month.

Some House members argued, warmly tho vainly, that $50 is too little and that the Government should pay the wages prevailing in private business. A few opponents of Townsendism saw a bad omen in this tendency toward munificence in Congress. But others, more optimistic, pointed to the Administration's eventual 329-to-78 victory on the work-relief measure as proof that the Townsend plan, which the Administration opposes, would never get through Congress.

NRA Leaps Back Into Limelight When Washington was not discussing pensions, relief, and, particularly, Townsendism last week, it was debating the NRA, which had suddenly leaped back into the limelight.

Unexpectedly, President Roosevelt called NRA officials into conference during the week and discussed plans to revise and strengthen the Recovery Act.

Meantime, the District of Columbia Supreme Court upheld the President's power to impose an amendment to a code upon an industry. Specifically, it decided that he had been within his rights in reducing hours in the cotton garment industry.



A Strong Barricade Needed

—Carmack in *The Christian Science Monitor*

Meantime, too, the Senate passed an amendment to the Recovery Act which replaces its "hot oil" section, recently found unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

Finally, the President forbade the National Labor Relations Board to consider complaints of violation of labor provisions in an NRA code whenever a committee has been established under the code to rule on such complaints. The NLRB had upheld a complaint by Dean Jennings, of the San Francisco *Call-Bulletin*, arguing that he had been discharged for union activity. Newspaper publishers insisted that an agency set up by their code might properly assume jurisdiction in this case, but that the NLRB could not. The President sided with the publishers.

Press Comment Is Hostile Dozens of newspaper editorials, analyzed by THE LITERARY DIGEST, indicate that the press is interested in the Townsend plan but overwhelmingly opposed to it.

"Silly," the Louisville *Herald-Post* calls it. "Fallacious," says the Troy *Times*. The Savannah *News* thinks the plan is "doomed to defeat" and the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* declares that "its defeat is essential."

"The tragedy of this chasing after Doctor Townsend's rainbow is that it discredits the sober efforts to provide some measure of economic security," remarks the Utica *Daily Press*.

All of which leaves Doctor Townsend unmoved. He not only considers his plan a road to Utopia; he also believes that the nation will soon follow that road. In the official pamphlet issued by his movement he writes:

"Poverty, once considered a natural curse which the human race was doomed to endure, can and will be abolished in the United States within the next five years never to return."

Experts Testify for State at Hauptmann Trial

When the State of New Jersey rested its case last week against Bruno Richard Hauptmann, charged with the murder of the Lindbergh baby, eighty-seven witnesses had been put on the stand, altho the trial had been in progress only sixteen days. Many more were ready to testify, but the prosecution decided its case had been sufficiently documented.

In addition to the remarkably large number of witnesses, considered (for the duration of the trial to date) something like a record in an American murder trial, the State had put 247 exhibits in evidence ranging from the dead child's thumb-guard to the all-important ladder, alleged by the State to have been constructed and used in the execution of the crime by the defendant.

Of the many witnesses who testified for the prosecution, disinterested observers considered most important the two outstanding expert witnesses, Albert S. Osborn, handwriting expert, and Arthur Koehler, Federal wood-technologist, who told in a simple, but essentially dramatic manner, why he believed that part of the wood from the kidnap-ladder came from the flooring of Hauptmann's attic.

Testimony of experts in the Hauptmann trial overshadows similar testimony in most of the other great American murder trials of the century, altho alienists played a prominent part in the trial of Leopold and Loeb for the murder of fourteen-year-old Robert Franks in Illinois in 1924.

In that case the defense, headed by Clarence Darrow, played heavily on the alleged abnormality, and consequent irresponsibility, of Loeb and Leopold, who later were sentenced to life imprisonment. Nearly a dozen alienists testified in that trial, six for each side, before the verdict.

Altho the number of witnesses called for both sides in the Hall-Mills trial of 1926 was larger than the number called thus far in the Hauptmann trial, the expert evidence offered was negligible.

● Other Murder Trials

Expert testimony did much to send Albert T. Patrick to Sing Sing for the murder of William M. Rice in 1906. David N. Carvalho was the handwriting expert who said that the Rice will and numerous checks were forged. Patrick later was pardoned.

It is safe to say, however, that expert testimony has loomed larger in the Hauptmann trial than in any other major American murder trial, since the State has emphasized the testimony of almost a dozen handwriting experts, a wood-technologist, and William E. Frank, of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, who testified in connection with the passing of the ransom bills.

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Sea Disaster Spurs Safety Plans

Following Sinking of Mohawk *With Loss of More Than Thirty-Five Lives, President Favors Series of New Laws*

Lights bright, orchestra playing, the Ward Line *S.S. Mohawk* steamed down the New Jersey coast one evening last week, bound from New York to Mexico with fifty-four passengers and a crew of 109.

Fourteen of these passengers and twenty-one members of the crew are dead now, and one other passenger and nine other members of the crew were still listed as missing Monday morning.

Capt. Edmund Wang, master of the Norwegian freighter *Talisman*, which was likewise bound down the coast that evening, gave this version of what happened:

"The *Mohawk* was going much faster than the *Talisman* and drew abreast of her and then ahead. As the *Mohawk* was going ahead, she suddenly sheered sharply to port and ran directly across the *Talisman's* bow nearly at right angles. . . . The *Talisman's* stem came into contact with the *Mohawk's* port bow forty or fifty feet from the *Mohawk's* stem. The *Mohawk's* speed swung the *Talisman* around to the east and the vessels parted almost at once."

Less than an hour later—a dreadful hour for those on board—the *Mohawk* lay at the bottom of the sea. A great wound gouged in her side, she soon filled and sank. Her Captain, Joseph E. Wood, was listed among the missing Monday. It was assumed that he had gone down with his ship.

Other Disasters

It was the third disaster to Ward Line vessels in less than six months. Last September the *Morro Castle* burst into flames off the New Jersey coast and 124 persons lost their lives. Early in January another life was lost when the *Havana* struck a reef off the Bahamas.

The *Mohawk* tragedy had immediate reverberations in Washington. Senator Robert F. Wagner called for a Senatorial investigation of recent disasters to American shipping. President Roosevelt indicated that he would ask Congress to enact a series of safety-at-sea laws, on which Department of Commerce experts have been working for months. Among other things, this legislation would set maximum loads for coastwise ships and stipulate that ship designs must be approved by the Department of Commerce.

The President indicated, moreover, that he might urge the Senate to approve the London Ship Convention of 1929, on which thus far it has failed to act. In part, the London Convention sets up higher safety standards for water-tight compartments in seagoing vessels.

Joseph B. Weaver, Director of the Federal Steamboat Inspection Service, declared that "Senate laxity alone can explain the terrible consequences" of the *Mohawk* disaster. "If this ship were built properly according to treaty standards," he said, "she would have done nothing more than ship water. She never would have gone down and this terrible loss of life never would have happened."

The Steamboat Inspection Service promptly opened an investigation, at hearings in New York, and another inquiry was started in the same city by United States Attorney Martin Conboy.

There was little complaint among the rescued passengers as to the discipline or gallantry of the *Mohawk's* crew after the accident. Ice and cold complicated the task of lowering the boats, but survivors agreed that the crew acted intelligently and bravely.

A rough sea and bitter weather inflicted suffering on the boats' occupants. Icy spray drenched them. Women as well as men strained at the oars, their hands numb and bleeding, laboring to the sides of rescue-ships which had rushed to the scene of the collision. Air-planes and blimps flew overhead to direct the rescuers and aid in the search for bodies.

How the *Mohawk* happened to swerve into the *Talisman's* path, if she did, was still a mystery early this week.

Huey Long Charges Plot

Two hundred armed and determined members of the Square Deal Association, opponents of Senator Huey P. Long's Louisiana dictatorship, invaded and barricaded the court-house of East Baton Rouge parish on January 25. Some three hours later they dispersed, and announced that their purpose had been accomplished. Four hours later martial law was declared by Senator Long through Gov. O. K. Allen. The invaders said they occupied the court-house because a member of the Association was arrested the night before.

Next day, the anti-Long men gathered at the air-port in their regular Saturday afternoon drill, despite the martial-law edict against it. Five hundred National Guardsmen, under the command of Col. E. P. Roy, lined up 500 yards away, advanced and forced the armed citizens to surrender. They were disarmed, placed under technical arrest and freed. One citizen was shot and wounded.

A few hours before the attempted drill, Senator Long attended a tense hearing before an East Baton Rouge District Court judge and charged that an agent of the Standard Oil Company and certain public officials were plotting against his life. The chief witness at the hearing was Sidney Songy, who declared that he was given weapons to hold up the Senator's car until others could kill him.

The Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, through its President, J. C. Hilton, issued a vigorous denial.

Following Through With the News

President's Birthday: Franklin Delano Roosevelt, son of James and Sarah Delano Roosevelt, was born at Hyde Park, New York, on January 30, 1882. On Wednesday, January 30, therefore, the President celebrated his fifty-third birthday, as the many thousands of Americans who celebrated it with him well know.

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Munitions Inquiry: Evidence that members of the American shipbuilding industry had in some instances succeeded in having their income-tax assessments cut as much as 50 per cent. was submitted last week to the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee. In one case, that of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation of Camden, New Jersey, the evidence indicated that the corporation's war-time income taxes were reduced to $5,700,000 from a total of $14,561,000 originally fixed by the Government. At a later session, Clifton L. Bardo, a former President of the Corporation, characterized the investigation as an "inquisition."

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Unions Withdraw: Rebellion against the Automobile Labor Board of the NRA was announced last week by the automobile workers' unions of the American Federation of Labor. Notice was served that the unions "have officially withdrawn from further participation in the work and decisions" of the Board. Among the reasons given were that the Board "has failed to measure up to its opportunities, to protect the automobile workers in the exercise of their rights to organize and bargain collectively as provided in Section 7-A of the National Recovery Act."

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To Rule on NIRA: The United States Supreme Court decided to rule directly on the constitutionality of the National Industrial Recovery Act in a case growing out of a decision by Judge W. I. Grubb of the Federal District Court at Birmingham, Alabama. In an opinion handed down last October, Judge Grubb dismissed an indictment brought against William E. Belcher, timber producer and manufacturer, charged with paying some of his employees less than the minimum wage stipulated by the Lumber Code. The case will test the right of the Government to regulate hours and wages.

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Industrial Upturn: The Federal Reserve Board reported on Sunday the most optimistic summary of general business and financial conditions that it has issued in many months. The report declared that there had been a substantial upward trend in industrial production, factory employment, and pay-rolls in December, as compared with the previous month.

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Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

(Compiled for The Literary Digest *by Congressional Intelligence, Washington, D. C.)*

[CHART NO. 3: As of January 26, 1935]

EXPLANATORY NOTES

FOOT-NOTES: Letters in parentheses carried in the various amendment columns of the Chart refer to explanations of amendments at base of the Chart. Numerals in parentheses in the amendment columns refer to Charts in previous issues of The Literary Digest in which amendments were explained. Numeral (2) refers to the second Chart, which appeared in the issue of January 26, 1935.

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W.&M.—Ways and Means.

New Bills

Treasury-Post Office Appropriations—Third of the annual appropriation bills to be reported from the House Appropriations Committee, this measure calls for a total of $900,025,598 for the two departments, Treasury and Post Office. This represents a decrease of $227,511,830 from last year. Of the total appropriation, $175,761,149 is for the Treasury and $724,264,449 for the Post Office. The bill as reported by the Committee carries $1,394,455 less than the budget estimate.

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Reconstruction Finance Corporation.—This bill (H.R. 4240) extends the life of the RFC for two years. It includes also the following provisions: loans, renewals, extensions to mature not later than January 31, 1945; power to purchase railroad obligations for reorganization, subject to I.C.C. approval; purchase of certain types of stock in mortgage companies; continuance of the Commodity Credit Corporation until April 1, 1937; permission for $25,000,000 additional purchases of capital notes of insurance companies; continuance of Export-Import Banks until June 16, 1937, or until date earlier fixed by the President.

• • •

$4,000,000,000 Relief Measure.—Provides for an appropriation of $4,000,000,000 for relief purposes; to be used together with unexpended portions of previous funds not to exceed $880,000,000. Among projects for which funds may be used are: slum clearance, rural housing, rural electrification, reforestation, soil erosion, blighted area and submarginal-land reclamation, improvement of existing road systems and construction of national highways, grade-crossing elimination, Civilian Conservation Corps work, and other "useful Federal or non-Federal work." The money is to be used at the discretion and under the direction of the President, who may use or abolish existing agencies of the Government to carry out the enactment or may establish new agencies.

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"Baby" Bonds.—This proposed enactment would permit the Treasury to have outstanding at any one time $25,000,000,000 in long-term bonds and $20,000,000,000 in shorter maturities. Also it would permit the issuance of United States savings bonds through the postal service, or otherwise, on a discount basis. Bonds may be issued for as small an amount as $25.

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Social Insurance.—This term is used to take the place of the two terms, unemployment insurance and old-age pensions, since the Administration measure (so-called) places both subjects into one bill. (Charts One and Two carried separate headings for unemployment insurance and old-age pensions.) The Doughton bill, identical with the two presented last week, is added. Hearings on these bills have begun in both House and Senate committees.

		HOUSE					SENATE					Conference President	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Title, No. Author		Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To House	House Floor Amendments	Final Action	Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To Senate	Senate Floor Amendments	Final Action	Conference Rep't Approved	President's Signature
1	2												
BONUS													
Patman	HR1	W. & M.											
Vinson	HR3896	W. & M.											
Thomas	S2	.....					Fin.						
INDEP. OFF. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed		
Woodrum	HR3410	Appro.	(2)	1-9	(2)	1-11	Appro.	(2)	1-16	(2)	1-17	(f)	
ADDITIONAL APPROPRIA.						Passed							
Buchanan	HJR88	Appro.	(2)	1-14	(2)	1-16	Appro.						
DIST. COL. APPROPRIA.						Passed							
Cannon	HR3973	Appro.	(2)	1-16	(2)	1-18	Appro.						
TREAS. P. O. APPROPRIA.													
Arnold	HR4442	Appro.	(a)	1-22									
R. F. C.													
Steagall	HR4240	Bank'g											
Fletcher	S1175	.....					Bank'g	(b)	1-23				
4 BILLION RELIEF						Passed							
Buchanan	HJR117	Appro.	(c)	1-23	(g)	1-24							
"BABY" BONDS													
Doughton	HR4304	W. & M.	(c)	1-23									
SOCIAL INSURANCE													
Doughton	HR4120	W. & M.											
Lewis	HR4142	W. & M.											
Wagner	S1130	.....					Fin.						
30-HR. WEEK													
Connery	HR2746	Labor											
Black	S87	.....					Judic.						
HOME LOAN													
Steagall	HR2862	Bank'g											
Wagner	S88						Bank'g						
CROP LOANS						Passed					Passed		
Jones	HR3247	Agri.	(2)	1-16	(c)	1-21	Agri.						
Smith	S859	Agri	.....				Agri.	(2)	1-17		(c) 1-21		
REDUCED LIQUOR TAX													
McCormack	HR33	W. & M.											
TAX GOV'T SECURITIES													
Celler	HR125	W. & M.											
Ashurst	SCR2	.....					Judic.						
BUS, TRUCK													
Bacon	HR1989	I. C.											
King	S394	.....					I. C.						
FARM REFIN.													
Lemke	HR2066	Agri.											
Frazier	S212	.....					Agri.						
WORLD COURT PROTOCOLS		.....					F. R.	(2)	1-10		(h)		
OIL											Passed		
Disney	HR3658	I. C.											
Connally	S1190	I. C.	.....				Mines	(d)	1-21		(e) 1-22		
FOOD, DRUG													
Mead	HR3972	I. C.											
Copeland	S5	.....					Comm.						
McCarran	S580	.....					Comm.						

(2) This numeral has reference to Chart No. Two which appeared in *The Literary Digest* last week (Jan. 26, 1935). It indicates amendments presented in Chart No. Two.

(a) The House Appropriations Committee reduced the budget estimate for the Treasury and Post Office Departments by $1,394,455.

(b) The Senate Banking and Currency Committee limited to $100,000,000 the amount for purchase of mortgage loan company stock. It reduced the $25,000,000 additional for purchases of insurance-company notes to $10,000,000. It also removed the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury and Director of the Budget over expenditures.

(c) No amendments.

(d) This bill (S. 1190) with a few minor changes was substituted for the bills listed in Chart No. Two, namely S. 853-'8.

(e) Minor amendment.

(f) This bill has been sent to conference.

(g) The House deleted provision permitting extension of existing agencies; deleted list of projects for which funds could be used; provided that only emergency agencies could be consolidated, abolished, etc.; struck out right to acquire "personal" property by eminent domain; limited punishment for violations to $5,000 fine.

(h) Senate agreed to Vandenberg Amendment providing that adherence to protocols shall not require the United States to depart from its traditional policy of not entangling itself in the political questions or internal administration of any foreign State, or to imply relinquishment of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions.

Food and Drug Legislation.—Three bills have been introduced on this subject, two in the Senate and one in the House. They are similar to those considered, but failing of passage, in the last Congress. In the main they would prevent manufacture, shipment, and sale of adulterated or misbranded food, drink, drugs and cosmetics, and would limit and direct manufacture and labeling and advertising of such articles.

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At the Observation Post

The Senatorial Opposition to President's Proposal That the United States Join the World Court Is Divided Into Irreconcilable Isolationists and Genuine Reservationists

Are we really a pacific people? The indications are not entirely convincing. To be sure, we talk of peace incessantly and in the highest terms. We number in our midst more societies and movements for its promotion and preservation than are recorded elsewhere on earth or in history. To the list of Nobel Peace-Prize winners we have contributed more names, beginning with Theodore Roosevelt and ending with Jane Addams, than any other nation. But we have also had our full share of wars and punitive expeditions. We spend staggering sums on our military establishment. And we have—the Senate.

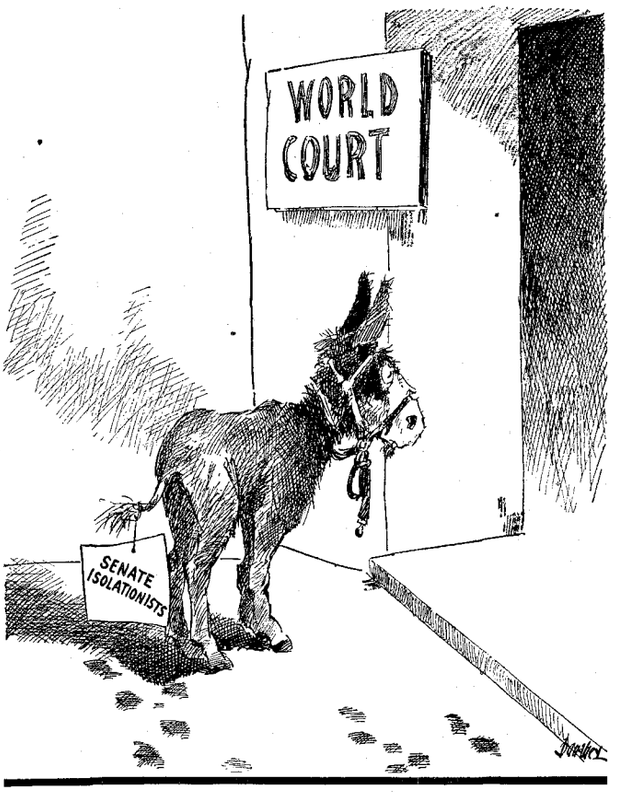
At the moment of writing the Senate is still debating furiously President Roosevelt's proposal that the United States join the Permanent Court of International Justice. President Harding made the same proposal almost exactly twelve years ago—on February 24, 1923. The question actually came before the country three years earlier with the formation of the Court, largely under American auspices. In the intervening fifteen years, one President after another and their Secretaries of State, all reflecting public sentiment, have urged adherence.

Only once was it permitted to come to a decisive vote. That was on January 27, 1926. Then the Senate by an overwhelming majority approved adherence, but with five reservations, the famous fifth of which struck a snag. Other nations, members of the Court, of which there are sixty-one in all, declined to accept it. Hence this new attempt with a different set of reservations or—to give them their diplomatic name—protocols.

● A Non-Partizan Issue

Why these long years of debate and delay, why all these complications? The American people as a whole have consistently desired that we join the World Court, certainly since President Harding, a foe of the League of Nations, recommended it. Prominent advocates of the step have belonged to both great parties. It has always been a non-partizan issue.

Recent evidence of this was contained in the Republican and Democratic platforms of 1932, both of which urged adherence. Especially since the negotiation of the Kellogg pact, by which the United States agreed with most of the rest of the world to renounce war as an instrument of national policy, has it seemed the essence of logic. Is the Senate, then, just a club of pernickety misrepresentatives, anxious by hook or crook to defeat the popular will?



Go on in, Ebenezer, nothing will harm you!

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*

To understand the opposition one should realize that it is divided into two main groups. The first consists of those irreconcilables like Senator Hiram Johnson and Senator Borah who mistrust Europe and any collaboration with her. To their view the way to peace for this country is through isolation. They see in any commitment to abide by the decisions of an international court a loss of sovereignty, a violation of the national tradition against "entangling alliances," and an approach to membership in the League of Nations. They grievously fear—at least one may say so in Senator Borah's case—that even so slight an association with our neighbors abroad would inevitably draw us within the orbit of their quarrels.

The second group includes those Senators who have no objection in principle to our collaboration with Europe, but who foresee embarrassments should certain pet policies of the country come up for adjudication before the Court. They are the genuine reservationists, as distinct from the bitter enders, who would pile on the protocols to make adherence impossible. Among them may be included such men as Senator Vandenburg, of Michigan, and probably Senator Norris, of Nebraska.

Senator Norris has fought for a reservation that would make necessary the consent of the Senate to the submission for an advisory opinion of the Court of any question in which the United States claimed an interest. It is significant that Southerners from those States which in the past have defaulted on their bonds have found themselves flirting with this proposal.

The Norris Amendment, in reviving the old controversy between President and Senate over the conduct of the country's foreign affairs, brought a quick remonstrance from Mr. Roosevelt. It also served as a reminder of Reservation No. 5 which was the stumbling block to our entrance into the Court nine years ago.

That reservation stipulated that as a condition of American membership the Court should entertain no request for an advisory opinion "touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest," without the consent of the United States.

But, as already noted, it failed to pass muster with the other nations. They felt that it put them at a disadvantage as compared with the United States. Elihu Root sought to smooth over the difficulty and in 1929 came back with a formula, acceptable to the members of the Court, but considered too indefinite and subject to interpretaton by its opponents.

● Compromise Worked Out

Wherefore the State Department has since worked out a compromise which is now incorporated in the Senate resolution and which it believes will meet with foreign approval. American adherence, according to this reservation, comes "with the clear understanding of the United States that the Permanent Court of International Justice shall not, over an objection by the United States, entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest."

So there we are. Perhaps all the hair-splitting will have been worth the time consumed if adherence is actually accomplished.

Meanwhile the commitment involved will hardly seem commensurate with our pacific protestations over fifteen years. The mountain labored, and, if all goes well, will have been delivered by the Senate of a mouse.

W. M. H.

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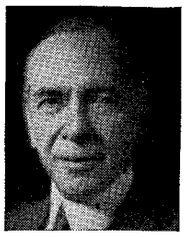
They Stand Out From the Crowd

Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, Associate Director of the National Society for the Prevention of blindness, has been for a number of years the guiding spirit in the sight-conservation movement among American educators. Largely through her efforts sight-saving classes for the education of children with defective vision have been established in many communities. There are now 455 of these classes in 145 communities throughout the United States. Eighty-nine of the classes are in New York City.

Before joining the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, with which she has been associated for eighteen years, Mrs. Hathaway was Director of the Department of History at Hunter College, New York. She is a graduate of Radcliffe College, and received her M.A. degree at New York University.

Dr. Edward Spencer Cowles, neurologist and psychiatrist, has for fourteen years conducted a free clinic for treatment of mental diseases on New York's East Side. Director of his own Park Avenue Hospital, he has discovered new treatments for psychoneurosis and for acute alcoholism, and has campaigned to open up untaxed churches to psychiatric work. A son-in-law of Senator William Gibbs McAdoo, he is a native of Virginia, studied medicine at Harvard, and has seen his methods adopted in other parts of the country. Now fifty-five years old, he is short, wiry, with a dynamic personality.



I. V. Michurin is often called "the Russian Luther Burbank," altho he himself disclaims the title since he disagreed with Burbank on certain fundamentals. He has developed more than 300 kinds of plants, mostly in the post-revolutionary years. He crossed a quince and an apple, a blackberry and a raspberry, and has produced a type of cherry that grows as thickly as grapes. He also has developed a shrub-like pear-tree which bears rich fruit. After the Revolution, Lenin became interested in Michurin's work, supplied him with funds, new land, and a corps of assistants. Last year Michurin's sixtieth birthday was celebrated throughout Russia.

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Columnists

As They See Themselves

Drawn for *The Literary Digest* by Bruce Shanks

Ed Scanlan: I selected LeRoy, New York, as my port of entry to this world, but have, now and then, regretted my choice, as that village, according to my way of thinking, has never properly appreciated the honor I conferred upon it. There isn't even a bronze tablet on "the house where I was born." I chose newspapering as my life work for two reasons. One was because I wanted to do something I liked to do; the other was because I had heard that it is comparatively easy for a poor man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven. I have been with the Buffalo *Evening News* in various capacities since 1896, columning the last ten years. I married the only girl in the world in 1901 and have lived happily with her ever since. I thank heaven daily that both of our girls are boys. The only hobby I ever had was gardening, but I had to give it up as it always made my back lame to watch anyone working in my garden. My pet aversions are male-quartets, after-dinner speakers, garter-snakes and radio sopranos.

Emanuela de Dampierre, twenty-one-year-old daughter of the French Vicomte Roger de Dampierre, will wed Don Jaime, deaf-mute son of former King Alfonso XIII of Spain in March. Her grandmother, Princess Poggio-Suasa, was the former Josephine Curtis of New York City. Among her ancestors were Gen. Aquila Giles, an aide-de-camp of George Washington, and Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman of the Union Army in the War Between the States. The marriage will take place in Rome.

Wide World

Eddie Dowling, famous on stage and screen and a friend of President Roosevelt, is enjoying another Broadway success, the current revue, "Thumbs Up." Born in Providence, Rhode Island, one of a family of seventeen, Dowling left school at eleven and got a job as cabin-boy on a coastwise line. He was drafted for a ship's concert and so began his career. While in vaudeville, at nineteen, he met and married Ray Dooley. Later they both played in the Ziegfeld "Follies." In 1922 he wrote and was starred in "Sally, Irene and Mary." In 1932 he deserted the theater, radio and movies to help start the Roosevelt band-wagon on its way. Last year he returned to Broadway in the rôle of a producer, sponsoring "Big Hearted Herbert."

Hal Phyfe photograph

Sol A. Rosenblatt has one of the most important jobs under the NRA. He is in charge of the amusement codes, including field administration and enforcement. Born in Omaha thirty-four years ago, he studied law at Harvard and entered politics soon after his graduation in 1924. He became manager of the motion-picture division of the Democratic Campaign Committee in 1932. He favors decentralization of the NRA, with each industry organized by itself under a competent director.

© Underwood

Mr. Rosenblatt is married and has two children.

What's the Name, Please?

Hailsham—British Secretary of State for War—as spelled, *hail'sham.*

Simon—British Secretary for Foreign Affairs—*i* as in *island, si'mon.*

Cunliffe-Lister—British Secretary for the Colonies—as spelled, *cun'-liffe-lis'ter.*

Harewood — son-in-law of King George—*hare* rimes with *tar,* and Lascelles is *lass'ls,* not *las-sells'.*

D'Abernon—Viscount and finance expert—as if spelled *dab'ernon.*

Decies—British Baron—*ci* as in *conscience:* hence, *dee'sheez.*

Traquair—archeologist (page 11, last week)—not *track-ware,* but *tra-kou-air'.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Only Ten Men Will Know the Judicial Branch's Gold-Clause Decision Before It Is Announced —Nine Supreme Court Justices and Mr. Bright, an Uncommunicative Printer

What's In It?

—Messner in the Rochester *Times-Union*

On Sunday night, February 3, one man outside the Supreme Court will hold a secret that the whole world would like to be in on. Unless signs fail, the Judicial Branch of the Government will have come to its vital decision on the gold cases.

With an estimated $100,000,000,000 involved in the gold clauses at stake, many a man would like an advance tip on that decision. But the one individual unassociated with the Court who will know the secret will be no more talkative than the Washington Monument.

● Boss of the Shop

That man is a tall, graying individual with a kindly face, with horn-rimmed glasses sliding up and down the ridge of his nose, who responds to the push of a button labeled "Mr. Bright" in a small glass-front shop at No. 519 Eleventh Street, Northwest. Boss of the shop which prints Supreme Court decisions, he reserves to himself the setting of the few words that spell the determination of the tribunal.

In the selection of its printer, the Supreme Court has drawn distinct the line of demarcation between the legislative, executive and judicial branches. Congress once proposed that the court make use of the Public Printer.

It was suggested that the Government Printing Office could do as well as any other printer, perhaps better, and could keep the judicial confidence just as it keeps the secret of many a Congressional Committee. But the Supreme Court said no, and stuck to its independent printer of sixty years. By no slip can its decisions be scrambled with the speeches for *The Congressional Record.*

Only once in three-score years has there been a "leak" on a decision, and the court's private printer had as much to do with that as *Diogenes.* An investigation fixed the responsibility on the clerk of an Associate Justice.

The clerk and two outside conspirators were tried and convicted in the courts of the District of Columbia, and the Judicial Printer went his way without a blemish on his record for keeping a confidence.

● Air of Importance

His print-shop is almost the last place one would suspect of such an important responsibility.

On one side is the Merchants' Lunch, blatantly advertising "3 Fried Oysters for 10c" and "4 hot cakes, 15c." On the other side, among the row of oldish buildings, some wood, some brick, is a beauty-parlor, announcing "Madame DuFour Shop. Katie Dunn. "Marcelling." The only thing to identify the repository of the judicial type is this legend spelled out in dignified gold-leaf on the window-front:—

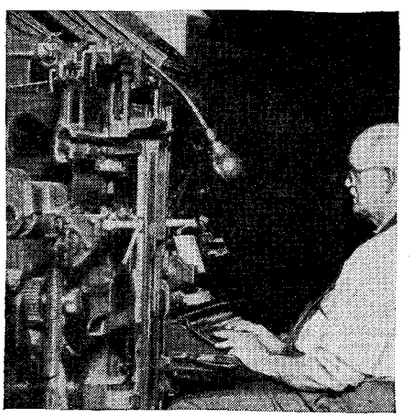
PEARSON'S
Established 1805
Printing, Engraving

Having been there for 130 years, the establishment has an air of importance that can not be assumed by the Merchants' Lunch or Katie Dunn's.

If you walk through the front door of this famous print-shop, you find yourself in a small waiting-room about the size of a hall bedroom. At the far end, a door is half open permitting a glimpse of the composing-room, where the observations of the nine Justices are transformed from a typewritten manuscript into printed pages.

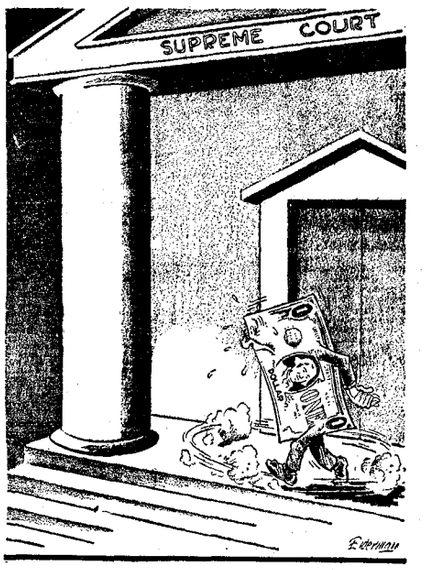
On the right is an opaque glass partition with a shoulder-high opening in the center like the one in a theater's box-office.

Beside it is a ledge, and a pushbutton with a card reading, "Mr. Bright."



International

Until it is released the Supreme Court decision will be secret from all the world except one operator of a linotype



Woe Is Me!

—Elderman in the Washington *Post*

The button is pushed, and the head and shoulders of Mr. Bright appear in the opening. Behind him, on the walls of his tiny *sanctum sanctorum*—it is about ten by four feet—are hung autographed pictures of Justices of the Supreme Court.

"Does Pearson's print the decisions of the Supreme Court?"

"We do," Mr. Bright concedes.

● He Sets Final Judgment

Mr. Bright gets the manuscript in person from the Clerk of the Court. He takes it down to the shop, reads it carefully, and, with a pair of scissors, slices it up, of course not obliterating the wording. These pieces are handed to several linotype-operators, the pieces so cut that none can determine the final judgment of the court from the copy he sets.

The answer he keeps wherever he is sure no eyes but his will see it. After all but the answer has been put in type, he sits down to the machine and sets it himself.

The type is put under lock and key, proofs taken by hand to the Justices, corrections made, and, on that final Sunday night, the important type shoved into the form, and the decisions printed.

The boss of Pearson's next Sunday night will be hard at work in the back room of his shop while the wanderer with the dime or fifteen cents will be eating the three fried oysters, or the four hot cakes, in the Merchants' Lunch, and while the curling-irons in Madame DuFour's are getting ready for a busy Monday in the expert hands of Katie Dunn. Within twenty-four hours, the whole world will be talking about the words so trustfully committed in advance to the hole-in-the-wall on Eleventh Street.

DIOGENES.

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● **Foreign Comment**

For a United Peace Front in Europe

Wide Difference of Views Between France and Great Britain at Their Joint London Conference —Characteristics and Careers of the Foremost Representatives of Both Countries

© Keystone

Pierre-Etienne Flandin, *left*, and Pierre Laval

Following the ways of peace, so fervently advocated by J. Ramsay MacDonald, Britain's Prime Minister, on page 5 of this issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, was this week's scheduled Anglo-French conference at London. But as the actual day came for the visit to the British capital of Pierre-Etienne Flandin, French Premier, and Pierre Laval, France's Foreign Minister, some American press correspondents at Paris revealed that a wide gulf existed between the French and the British conception of how a state of peace and stability could be reached in Europe.

The French Nationalist press, French military authorities, and French diplomatic experts, it was related, had attacked Mr. Flandin and M. Laval so fiercely on the British proposal for a new deal with Germany that the Premier and his Foreign Minister had come to feel that their freedom of action was greatly limited.

● Great Step Possible

If France were to accept the British proposal, London belief was that a great step would have been taken toward achieving a united front for making Europe peaceful in this generation. The British idea was said to be that the former Allies, beneficiaries of the Treaty of Versailles, should establish full equality in Europe by the surrender of advantages gained by restrictions on the military forces of conquered Germany.

Equality, however, was not to come automatically to Germany, explained a London correspondent of the New York *Times*, but only when the League of Nations with Germany as an active member should have established a general régime of armaments-limitation and should have guaranteed international security in Europe.

At the present momentous Anglo-French conference in London, in addition to Prime Minister MacDonald, are four outstanding participants. Of the French delegates M. Laval is first presented here because he is a former Premier tho now Foreign Minister.

M. Laval, short, swarthy and sharp-eyed, was born the son of an Auvergne butcher. When a young man he drove a village hack and in spare moments studied Latin classic authors.

Self-educated, self-made, M. Laval has been described as knowing, perhaps better than any other French political leader, the moods and wants of France's workers and peasants. Altho born of a peasant family, he lived for many years in the heart of the Paris industrial center, the suburb of Aubervilliers.

A lawyer-journalist by profession, he was elected to the Chamber in 1914 on the eve of the World War. He served during the war as a *poilu*. He returned to a political career after the armistice, and when the late Aristide Briand became Premier of France in 1925 M. Laval was chosen as his Secretary-General. He has always been known as a disciple of Briand, from whom he learned much of the art of diplomacy. M. Laval was later himself Premier of France from the end of January, 1931, until the middle of February, 1932.

● A Parisian Politician

Premier Flandin, M. Laval's chief, will present to observers of the Anglo-French conference at London an entirely different type of Frenchman. Six feet, six inches tall, approaching forty-six years of age, he has achieved fame as an aviator in war and in peace, as a financial expert, a corporation lawyer, and a diplomat. He has the added distinction of being among the few Paris-born politicians who have risen to Cabinet positions. France is ruled mainly by men from the provinces, such as M. Laval.

M. Flandin is known as a sophisticated Parisian, a man of culture, a student of economics, and a skilled and wary politician.

On the British side of the Anglo-French discussions, Sir John Simon, Britain's Foreign Secretary, ranks foremost.

He is tall and broad-shouldered, with a long neck that emphasizes the width of his shoulders. Partly bald, he has a smooth pink face which can appear innocent and babyish, it has been said, when Sir John so desires. Slow-moving and slow in speech, he has the reputation of being a fast thinker.

Captain Eden has been described by a British Labor organ as one of the few definite successes of the National Government. At the Foreign Office Captain Eden acts under Sir John Simon. He has been responsible especially for work connected with the League of Nations. In that capacity he has relieved the Foreign Secretary from the necessity of paying frequent visits to Geneva.

He has tact and charm and is credited in Labor circles with being capable of a liberal-minded outlook. He speaks well and persuasively and gives the impression of a man who not only has character, but also works hard at his job.

● Germany's Attitude

A German editor wrote that the perfect fit of Anthony Eden's coats had misled many into the error of not realizing that he is a coming man.

It was reported from Berlin that the great victory Germany won in the Saar Plebiscite had stiffened her attitude. Germany would be in no hurry to discuss non-intervention and non-aggression pacts, wrote one Berlin correspondent, until equality of her status military and otherwise had first been restored.

Of the Anglo-French conference at London *The Times* said that the moment had come for "an act of trust and boldness" and for removing restrictions upon the German, Austrian, Hungarian, and Bulgarian Governments in regard to armaments in exchange for a general system of limitation.

Sir John Simon, *left*, and Capt. Anthony Eden

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Social Psychiatry in Soviet Russia

The Decline of Psychological Abnormalities Is Attributable to Moscow's Direct Attack on the Social Basis of Insecurity and Fears and to Advanced Psychotic Treatment

By R. A. McFarland

One may ask, why, of all places, should there be a decline of psychological abnormalities in Russia, where one hears much of social confusion, tyranny and revolution. I went to Russia last summer primarily to get an answer.

One measure of the health of a society is to examine the frequency of mental disorder, suicide, delinquency, drunkenness, prostitution, and the related fields of personal degradation. Modern research tends to show that for the most part the environment tends to bring out these responses.

© Sovfoto

Dancing during a rest-period on a collective farm in the Stalingrad District

In the field of mental disorder, however, another variable is involved, namely, heredity. The significant point which the Russians stress is that society usually creates a setting or a crisis which brings to the surface a native weakness.

● Neuroses "Liquidated"

It is in connection with the social change that Russians believe mental disease is decreasing, especially the common neuroses. Unfortunately, no controlled experiments on a large scale have been made, but there is indirect evidence that this is true.

At a psychiatrists' congress in Kharkov it was agreed that common neuroses of capitalist countries had been "liquidated."

Specifically, what has happened in Russia to make this possible? In the first place, every person is made to feel that his life counts; that he is wanted and badly needed in the common ideal of building socialism. In the second place, he is guaranteed economic security and a job to which he is well-suited. Furthermore, the youth are brought up in a system of ideals and ideas which are an integral part of the society in which they are living.

Also, there is a collective feeling of security in the group whether it be army, school, or factory. Psychologists attempt to understand a person's capacities, and to locate a suitable task, while psychiatrists seek out the shy or introverted, excited or nervous, to prevent a collapse.

If physically weakened or unstrung they are sent to rest-homes, for a vacation, or their environment is completely altered. The emphasis is on prevention, rather than cures, or the psychological problem within as well as the social problem without.

Improvement with the neuroses may be understandable, but how about dementia præcox, for example, a fairly definite clinical disease for which medical science has found no basic organic cause?

The Russians do not claim that dementia præcox has been eliminated. They estimate that this disease accounts for more than 50 per cent. of their mental cases. Influenced chiefly by German psychiatry, they consider it organic, not environmental. They have prevented cases from developing, others from becoming acute.

In addition to attacking directly the etiology of anxiety, and social basis of insecurity and fears, the Russians have progressed in treating psychotic cases. A person with seclusive or introverted tendencies is brought into the collective or factory and made to feel at home.

© Sovfoto

Field-workers reading wall newspaper

The new morality in Russia has caused far greater disturbance outside the country than within.

Easy marriage and divorce increased the divorce-rate at first. Now it is doubtful if it exceeds the American, where one out of every five marriages fails.

There is a social stigma for changing wives too often; the Communist Party frowns upon it. Nor has the home been abolished as many think. It simply plays a different rôle, with the State assuming many functions, as in factory-kitchens, amusements, libraries, and kindergartens. Marriage is not based on sex alone.

● New Tensions Arising

With the wife working, her emotional energies are not absorbed completely by the children. Mother-fixations consequently are less frequent. But human affections are just as permanent.

In place of the old tensions which have been eliminated, I encountered certain new ones which have arisen. The feverish and hectic activity of the new régime as related to industrial construction, inter-factory competition, and shock brigades, has been a strain on the populace. Cases of acute fatigue and exhaustion have increased, the basis being biological inadequacy and overexertion.

Treatment is offered in numerous and spacious rest-homes, once palaces of the old nobility. Fear of food shortage, or the dreaded OGPU, must have caused mental anguish in the earlier days.

One must not forget the effect of the new order on the older generation and declassed groups—the breaking of family ties, demolishing of ideals held sacred, and the isolation in Siberian labor-camps. Many were completely broken in spirit, and many committed suicide. But one must keep in mind that this has been the most drastic revolution of modern times. The new order is for youth—and the workers.

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In Foreign Fields

Tokyo: Final difficulties in the negotiations between Russia and Japan over the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which had been in progress since 1933, were removed on January 22 when the two Governments reached an agreement on terms by which the Soviet handed over the railway to Japanese-sponsored Manchukuo. Benedict Kozlovsky represented the Soviet; Japan's representative was Shigenori Togo, Chief of the European Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Office.

The agreement provided that Manchukuo was to pay for the railroad 140,000,000 yen ($39,900,000), plus retirement allowances totaling 30,000,000 yen ($8,550,000) to Soviet citizens employed on the line. Approximately one-third of the purchase price, or 46,600,000 yen ($13,281,000), is to be paid in cash. Payments in Japanese or Manchukuo merchandise are to be made during three years.

• • •

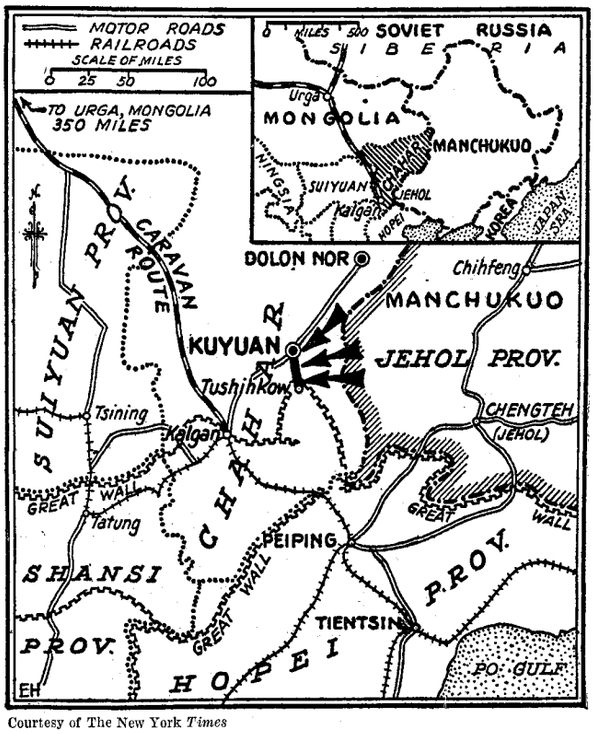
Jibuti, French Somaliland, Africa: A story of heroism in the face of certain death was told in reports to Gov.-Gen. Maurice de Coppet giving an account of a massacre in this French territory. Albert-Julien Bernard, French Colonial official, and his small command of native policemen, were killed while defending 200 French Somalis against 2,000 nomad raiders in the Gobad district. The invaders were identified as belonging to the tribe called Assai Imaras, who are not Abyssinians, altho nominally under the authority of Ethiopia. French officials at Paris were said not to blame Ethiopia for the massacre along the frontier of French Somaliland and Abyssinia, which they believed was the result of a long feud between two tribes which frequently have clashed in recent years.

• • •

Sofia, Bulgaria: Premier Kimon Georgieff's Cabinet, which took office through a *coup d'état* on May 19, 1934, was forced out last week when Tsar Boris III ended intrigues directed against his person and his throne by supplanting it with a Cabinet loyal to himself and the monarchy. Having been virtually a prisoner of the Government, obliged to look on while preparations were made to deprive him of all influence, and make him an ornament of a new Fascist régime, Boris finally rebelled, and, backed by loyal Army officers, thwarted a plot against the throne. Four of the loyal officers were rewarded with posts in the new Cabinet of Gen. Petko Zlateff. It was feared in political circles at Belgrade that the new Bulgarian Government would be less friendly toward Yugoslavia, and would show pro-German tendencies. It also was understood that the change in Bulgaria was supported by the Macedonians, which, it was said, involved danger of a revival of Macedonian terrorist activities.

A New China-Japan Collision

Japanese Military Activities Along Great Wall of China May Serve to Reunite the Nanking and Canton Governments



Courtesy of The New York *Times*

Arrows point out places in Chahar Province where Japanese troops are reported to have attacked. The strategic caravan route from Kalgan to Russian territory in the north and Outer Mongolia on the west also is shown

High hopes of a final rapprochement in China between the Central Government at Nanking and the Southwest Government in Canton, resulting from friendly conferences between representatives of both sections late last December grew in strength last week as Japanese and Manchukuo forces launched an attack to drive troops on Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, Governor of Chahar Province, from Western Jehol Province.

A united China was held to be the best bulwark against Japanese continued aggression in Manchuria, which began with the establishment of Manchukuo.

● "Inevitable," Says Tokyo

Foreign Office authorities at Tokyo were quoted in the Japanese press as saying that the action in Jehol was inevitable because lawless elements were disturbing Manchukuo's peace, and so it was the joint responsibility of Japan and Manchukuo to repulse them. A spokesman for the Chahar Government accused the Japanese Army of unwarrantedly "invading Chahar" by the recent penetration of Changliang, near the border.

It was stated that the forces on the border consisted of 3,000 Manchukuo troops and 1,000 Japanese. At Tokyo the War Ministry declared that Japan's only objective in the present dispute was to force the withdrawal of Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan from territory claimed by Jehol Province.

This spokesman denied that Japanese soldiers had crossed the Jehol border to Chahar, and that the Japanese Army in Manchukuo had begun any action in that region. He called reports of heavy fighting in the border country Chinese "propaganda."

The spokesman also said that the Japanese Army had demanded that General Sung evacuate the disputed territory, and had sent a representative to confer with him. He admitted that Japan was prepared to enforce its evacuation edict, but he did not believe forcible action would be necessary.

Despite this statement Peiping dispatches related that Chinese troops had entrenched themselves north of the Great Wall for a last stand against the advance of superior Japanese forces pushing steadily toward Tushihkow on the Jehol-Chahar border.

In rugged country only 150 miles northwest of Peiping, ancient capital of China, the defending force, mostly ragged irregulars, made the defense of the border city. Altho decimated by skirmishes, the Chinese were said to be depending on their knowledge of the terrain, and the slowness with which the Japanese advanced over snow-covered roads, to aid in the almost hopeless task of repelling the enemy.

● Solution Reported

The Japanese were in a position, according to Chinese observers, to strike at Kalgan, the gateway giving Peiping access to the only motor-roads linking China with Outer Mongolia.

In control of Kalgan, and possibly extending their drive to the occupation of Chahar, said United Press Peiping dispatches, the Japanese would be in a strategic position for a quick thrust at Russia in case Russo-Japanese hostilities should develop. But that surmise was considered in some quarters to be lacking foundation because of the recent settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute.

An intimation of a peaceful solution of the difficulty was contained in an Associated Press dispatch from Nanking which stated that the Chinese National Government's military headquarters had been informed that the Chahar dispute had been settled.

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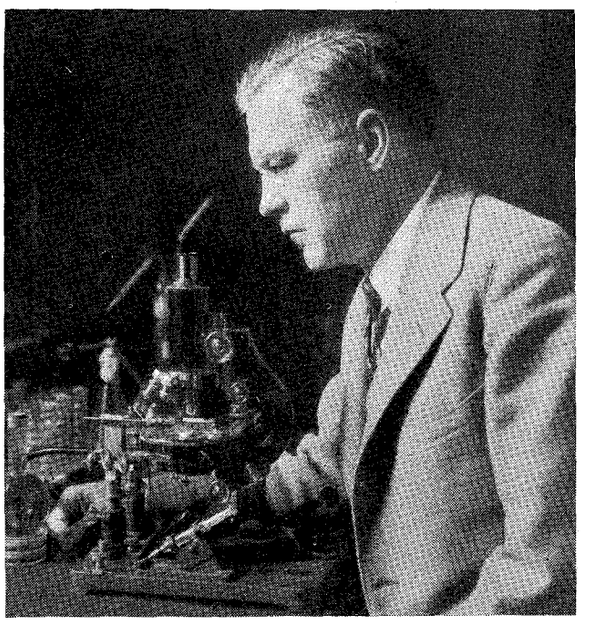
Exploring Living Cells With Microneedles

Dr. Robert Chambers, Research Professor in Biology at New York University, Demonstrates How Vivisection of Microscopic Creatures May Reveal Secrets of Life

Vivisection of living cells, a sort to which even the most fanatical antivivisectionist could hardly object, was demonstrated a few days ago before the American Institute in New York by Dr. Robert Chambers, Research Professor in Biology, New York University.

Doctor Chambers, an American whose parents were Congregational missionaries, was born at Erzerum, Armenia, fifty-three years ago. He was an originator and now is one of the leading cell-physiologists practising micro-vivisection, which is expected to give to cell-study what animal experimentation has provided for medicine and biology.

The living, functioning cell is a much different mechanism from the killed cell, the kind often observed through the microscope. When death occurs, as it almost invariably does as a result of staining or other preparation for microscopical study, innumerable unknown chemical changes occur. Studying dead cells to learn the details of life, consequently, is like studying architecture by examining the wreckage after a tornado.



Doctor Chambers and the microscope with which he operates on cells. Near the base of the instrument may be seen the plunger which expels fluid from the micropipette

● Surging Life Currents

It is approximately 100 years since investigators discovered that all man's organs are composed of cells, each of which is a tiny independent unit of life somewhat like the single-celled plants and animals. In the body they differ greatly in shape and size, and are classified according to their different functions, but all have certain structural attributes in common.

For example, the association of movement with life is extremely close. This is evident not only in entire organisms and individual organs, but also in the very material of which the cells are composed. Swarming through each of the cells making up a living body there go surging currents, carrying granules of foodstuffs and waste to and from the tiny seats of authority, and the minute chemical factories in the citadels of life.

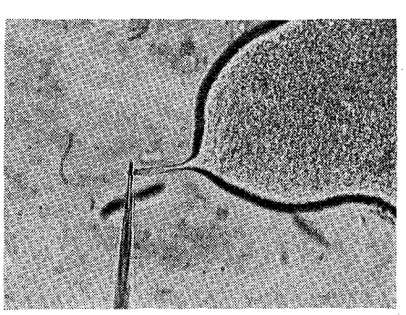
At times the flow may be imperceptible, at others it is very pronounced. The most striking continuous movement is to be observed in plant cells, where the flow may be a rapid stream. Except for the rapidity of the motion, and the circular course it follows in plants, the protoplasm of plant and animal cells is essentially similar.

Crushing the protoplasm destroys the properties which give it life; so does rough tearing of the cell-walls, or other maltreatment that produces mechanical destruction of the protoplasm structure.

Until the invention of the microneedle method, there was no practicable way of studying what goes on in living cells except to subject them to different environmental conditions and infer from the results what was happening within. This method, Doctor Chambers pointed out, is about like attempting to investigate the activities of a household without entering the house.

Microvivisection is accomplished with the aid of minute needles and pipettes of glass. These are held in sensitive mechanical fingers, and moved forward, backward, sidewise and up and down by means of fine-thread screws in an attachment to the microscope.

The points of the glass needles and pipettes are so fine that they are invisible except under the microscope, yet they are made quite simply in the laboratory by deftly pulling apart small glass tubes and rods in the flame of a small lamp. The whole operating-theater of the needle-points sometimes is only a few thousandths of an inch, yet they can be so skilfully managed as to penetrate even to the sensitive nucleus of a cell without interfering with the functioning of the life-currents.



A strand of semifluid protoplasm being pulled out with microneedle from the main body of protoplasm of a cell. When released the strand flows back into the body

In most arrangements the needles work against the under side of the microscope slide. The material to be manipulated is fastened underneath, usually by its adhesion to the slide. Liquids to be injected into the cells are placed nearby in hanging drops.

When the manipulator wishes to inject, he first gets the drop of fluid in the field of his microscope, and brings the point of the pipette gently into it by manipulating the threaded screws. The hollow of the pipette then is filled by drawing out a plunger at the left of the microscope, which transmits its suction to the pipette through a long, flexible capillary tube filled with water.

● Operating on Cells

When the pipette is filled, the tip is inserted carefully into the cell, and the plunger depressed, expelling the fluid. If the fluid is poisonous, or irritating to the cell, the reaction usually is instantaneous. The movement of currents in the cell ceases, and the cell often contracts. If the injection does not produce death, the cell presently seems to recover from the shock.

One of the important lines of research now being carried on is the analysis of the chemicals active within the cell. It is evident that these are different from the solutions which normally bathe the outside of the cell, for such materials, injected into the living matter, often produce poisoning. Even pure distilled water has a stunning, and sometimes lethal, effect when injected into a cell.

Doctor Chambers has discovered that a modification of Ringer's solution (named after its discoverer, Sidney Ringer, an English physiologist, who died in 1910) produces least disturbance when injected into living cells, and therefore apparently approximates the cell-liquid. This solution resembles blood serum, and contains chlorid salts of sodium, calcium and potassium, sodium bicarbonate and sometimes glucose, mixed with distilled water.

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Science Snap-Shots

Powerful Molds: A group of molds, possibly fossil, having the power of growing through limestone, were recently discovered by two Purdue University botanists, Prof. Charles L. Porter and George Zebrowski. These plants not only recorded their presence through etchings on the surface, but actually grew and ramified through the solid, limey parts of the shells of molluscs and other invertebrates.

• • •

Long-range Forecasting: "Very significant progress" recently was reported by Dr. Charles G. Abbot, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in the study of the dependence of weather on variations in the sun's heat. This work has been a special interest of Doctor Abbot's for many years, and was inaugurated by his predecessor, the famous Dr. Samuel Pierpont Langley, who predicted that "the study of the sun will yield means of forecasting weather for seasons and even years in advance."

• • •

"Radio-Sodium" in Medicine: Sodium made radioactive by artificial means may have many important medical and biological uses, Prof. Ernest O. Lawrence, of the University of California, predicted recently in *The Physical Review*. Sodium can be made radioactive rather easily; it delivers powerful radiation for more minutes than most artificial radioactive substances, and it leaves a harmless non-active residue. Doctor Lawrence believes that it may be safely injected directly into biological material, such as cancer-tissue.

• • •

Man and Drought: Sod-breaking and the drainage of small lakes, ponds, and marshes were no more the cause of last summer's drought than they were the cause of unusually wet weather in the same regions a quarter of a century ago, J. B. Kincer, of the United States Weather Bureau, recently told the American Meteorological Society. Nature caused the drought by failing to bring about conditions suitable for precipitation of moisture. Man's activities made the drought worse (because no reserves of soil water were left to draw upon) but they did not cause it.

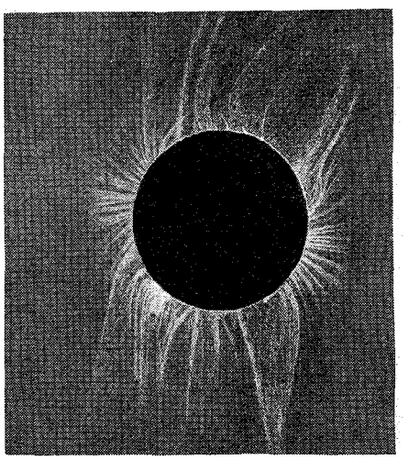
• • •

How Sound Carries: Oxygen tends to absorb sound; it is the nitrogen of the atmosphere which transmits most of the sounds we hear, it has been discovered by Prof. Vern O. Knudsen, of the University of California at Los Angeles. Professor Knudsen's studies, which recently won the annual prize of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, showed that oxygen absorbs sound of high frequency so rapidly that if we lived in an atmosphere of pure oxygen the warbling of birds and the consonants of high frequency in speech could not be heard except over very short distances.

"Artificial" Solar Eclipses

Impatient at the Rarity of Natural Spectacles, Scientists Seek Means of Studying Obscurational Phenomena at Any Time

Observers in the Eastern and Central States will see the sun go into its first major performance of an interesting solar year to-morrow, February 3, when a partial eclipse will obscure about half of its light. This will be the second solar eclipse of 1935, and



The corona as it might appear when the sun is artificially eclipsed. These streamers are seen in natural eclipse photographs, partly obscured by atmospheric glare

three more are scheduled to follow. The first occurred on January 5, but was so tiny that it was invisible; only about one-thousandth of the sun's disk was obscured.

To-morrow's eclipse will be visible throughout the United States, but will be seen best east of the Mississippi. The maximum will occur about 11:30 A.M., E.S.T.; on the Pacific Coast it will take place at sunrise.

Solar eclipses sometimes stir the ranks of scientists so deeply that elaborate and expensive expeditions are organized to observe and photograph them. But the five solar eclipses of 1935 have caused little scientific enthusiasm; none is total, and scientists are interested primarily in what may be observed at totality.

The most nearly total of the year's eclipses will be that of next Christmas Day. It will be an annular eclipse: a thin ring of the sun will be visible around the body of the moon even at the height of the eclipse. But it will be visible only in Antarctica.

The most spectacular solar phenomena associated with total eclipses are the "prominences"—giant fountains of fire which dart outward thousands of miles from the sun's surface—and the "corona," a brilliant, changing gauzy web of flame-like brilliance encircling the sun.

Both are in action at all times, but, in the absence of an eclipse, are obscured by the glare of sunlight in the earth's atmosphere. Solar prominences may be studied at any time with the aid of the spectroheliograph, an instrument which enables astronomers to photograph the sun in the light of a single element in its outer envelop, but the webby luminescence of the corona has defied study except during total eclipses.

The matter is of more than academic interest, for streamers in the corona have been identified with the hypothetical streams of electrified particles emanating from the sun which are believed to be the cause of magnetic storms, disturbances in telegraphic and radio transmission, and similar phenomena on the earth.

• Method Suggested

An interesting way of separating the image of the corona from the atmospheric glare masking it has been suggested by Albert M. Skellett, research physicist of the Bell Telephone Laboratories. It is essentially a method of producing an artificial eclipse.

The region around the sun's disk could be scanned spirally with apparatus similar to a television transmitter, he suggested. The effect would be to break up the image into a series of electrical impulses. These then would be passed through a kind of electrical sieve, adjusted to sort out and suppress impulses due to atmospheric glare, and amplify those of the corona's streamers.

The latter finally would be changed back into light and thrown on a screen, yielding an image of the corona which should appear about as it does during a total eclipse.

Apparatus suitable for an actual trial on the sun has not been constructed, but a small test was made recently in the laboratory, the place of the sun being taken by a lantern-slide of a coronal photograph, plus a bright light to simulate the glare.

Preventing Deformity

A simple method for determining at birth whether an infant will have congenital dislocation of the hip, a relatively common malformation which annually cripples thousands, was disclosed at the recent meeting of the American Academy of Orthopædic Surgeons in New York. It consists of a mathematical formula devised by Dr. Samuel Kleinberg, consulting surgeon at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, and Dr. Herman S. Lieberman, of the Hospital of Joint Diseases of New York City.

Congenital dislocation of the hip results when the hip-sockets are not deep enough to hold the hip-joint in place. When detected early deformity may be prevented by simple treatment, but very often the dislocation is not noticed until the child begins to walk, by which time it is often too late. The new test requires an X-ray of the baby's pelvis, and supplies a formula by which any deviation of the joint-sockets from the normal may be computed.

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Grand Jurors Urge Criminal Law Revision

After Eight Months of Investigation, New York County Presentment Indorses State's Parole System and Calls for a Rehabilitation System and Modification of Severe Laws

A sweeping revision of all the Empire State's criminal laws and criminal procedure has been recommended by the New York County Regular Grand Jury for May, 1934. The presentment, which will be of wide interest, is the result of an eight-months' investigation, during which the grand jurors took 1,000 pages of testimony from nearly fifty criminologists and penologists, studied official records and visited State prisons at the expense of the individual members of the panel.

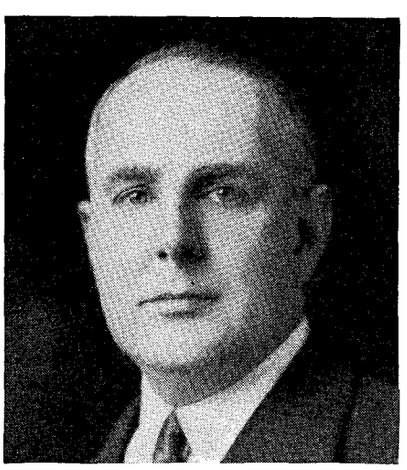
Publication of the presentment elicited the following comment from the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"It is a striking testimonial to the logic of the situation that this grand jury investigation resulted from an article presenting the failures of the parole which appeared last spring in *The Panel*, the interesting publication of the Association of Grand Jurors of New York County. At the time discussion by the association was strongly hostile to the system. Now careful study has led straight back to the parole system as the only solution."

● Humanitarian Standpoint

"We are satisfied that the paroling of prisoners is sound in principle," said Lee Thompson Smith, foreman of the grand jury, in a foreword to the presentment, "but we find that application of that principle leaves much to be desired." An analysis showed that during the last three and a half years approximately 85 per cent. of the parolees were not convicted of first-degree crimes.

The study was made "not only from a humanitarian standpoint, but from the angle of the cost to the taxpayer," for the twenty-three men of this grand jury—a cross-section of New York City—estimated that if even one-third of the prisoners released each year had been really rehabilitated in character, the "actual cash saving to the taxpayer would be approximately $1,000,000 a year."



White Studio

Lee Thompson Smith

Wide World

Convicts begin rehabilitation at New York State's wall-less prison at Wallkill

This is in accord with the findings of penologists—that rehabilitation is credited in both the moral and financial ledgers of the social unit.

In recommending that the "whole penal law and code of criminal procedure should be rewritten," the presentment said: "It is now in a state of indescribable confusion and inconsistency and each new law adds to this confusion."

To remedy the "inadequacies" in the present treatment of criminals and misdemeanants, the presentment made forty-nine recommendations, which included a broad program for a rehabilitation system in State prisons, extension of the parole system, and modification of the severity of existing laws.

● Would End Technicalities

Technicalities of degrees of crime should be done away with, so far as possible. The distinction between indeterminate and fixed sentences should be abolished, and all convicted felons, with the exception of those sentenced for murder, first and second degree; treason, arson, first degree; kidnaping or rape, first degree, receive an indeterminate sentence.

Judges should have power to set only the minimum of a sentence, with a maximum of life, subject to release on parole after the serving of the minimum. Parole should be based on an entirely new set of educational standards for the prisoner.

The success of the parole depends largely on what has happened to the prisoner in his confinement, the grand jury said, and "the only logical way to reduce crime among those who have been convicted and institutionalized, and to destroy their effectiveness as infective carriers of the crime germ, is to inaugurate and carry out in our prisons and reformatories vigorous, well-planned, adequately financed and properly directed programs of prisoner rehabilitation in the hands of a staff of trained and competent personnel."

Long sentences were found by the grand jury not to be a deterrent to crime, "for since the Baumes Law was passed in 1926, prison population has gone up 118 per cent. and civilian population 17 per cent."

● Treatment Recommended

Sociologists will be pleased with the treatment recommended for future felons. They should be committed for an indeterminate sentence with the maximum term of life. At the time of commitment they should be sent to a receiving institution where complete examinations, and individual studies, would be made of them.

After their mental capacity and various attitudes have been determined, they should be told they are capable of being improved by courses of study, and that their return to society depends upon their passing the necessary requirements.

Other recommendations were specialized prisons designed to give special training and to take care of prisoners of different types of personality and that there be a proper balance between training activities and industrial and maintenance activities. Pictures, moving or published, depicting the glorification of the criminal, and any news tending to dramatize crime, should not be exhibited or circulated.

Recreation, it was recommended, should be used as a device to promote mental and physical health, not as a device to keep prisoners more content.

("Religion and Social Service" continued on page 22)

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NATION-WIDE TESTIMONIALS PRAISE NEW OIL

BUFFALO, N. Y. "First oil I can't burn out speeding." ...R. M. Gregor, Reporter.

ST. LOUIS, MO. "...we guarantee to remove carbon free for exclusive users of Mobiloil Arctic."...O. T. Hallenberg, Ford Dealer.

BOSTON, MASS. "Where available, new Mobiloil Arctic is used in our hundreds of Salada Tea vehicles."...Salada Tea Co.

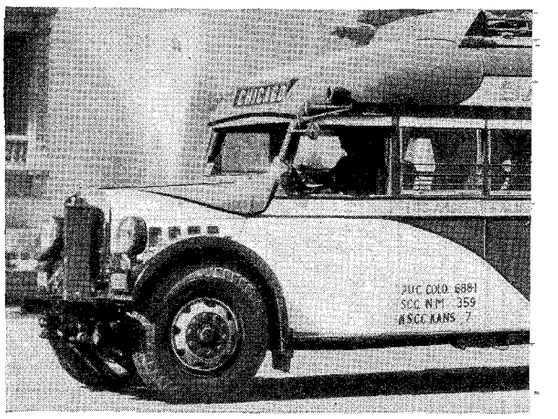
FLEET OPERATORS: "Lasts far longer—will save us thousands of dollars a year."

WOMEN: "Makes a world of difference in Winter starting."

CAR ENGINEERS: "Will add years to life of engines!"

BUS DRIVERS: "Gives protection our hot engines need at top speeds."

DETROIT, MICH. "The new Mobiloil Arctic sure holds up," says Service-Manager Bill Williams. "Hardly any of our trucks—Fords, Chevrolets,



WICHITA, KAN. "We use new Mobiloil Arctic in our Century Express, fastest bus across America." ...Mr. Greenleaf, V.-P., Santa Fe Trail Stages, Inc.

Mobiloil Arctic proves benefit of Socony-Vacuum's Clearosol Process

LETTERS FROM BIG PEOPLE who never before wrote a testimonial. Letters from hard-boiled engineers who had to check and double-check—

Letters from ladies who never bothered their pretty heads about oil—

Letters from big truck operators—men who count the cost of every mile—

Letters from hard-driving doctors, ranchers, firemen, salesmen, sheriffs—

We have been in business 68 years, and not since we can remember has a new oil caused so much excitement. And here's what pleases us most—

Motorists know *there's something new!*

That "something new" is the Socony-Vacuum Clearosol Process—a revolutionary refining method. We know it makes a *better* oil, or we wouldn't have spent $3,000,000 developing it.

What New Process means to You

Every one knows that all crude oil must be refined before it's usable. But even the best methods have failed to remove all of the useless, non-lubricating elements present in all crudes. You have doubtless paid repair bills due to them.

In a new, *better* way, Socony-Vacuum's Clearosol Process gets rid of those non-lubricating impurities . . . just as soap and water wash away dirt.

What is left is practically 100% pure lubricant . . . a cleaner, efficient oil that amazingly improves engine performance.

With the new Mobiloil Arctic, you notice that starting is quick and easy in coldest weather. Instant lubrication prevents those dangerous "dry starts."

You hear a new smoothness, because this pure oil doesn't gum up rings and valves. Drive fast, drive hard—the same smooth power proves this oil stays on the job at extreme heat.

Finally—check your oil. You find the new Mobiloil Arctic lasts far longer! You will be amazed at your oil savings.

Yet—you pay no more for this new and better oil. The price is still the same!

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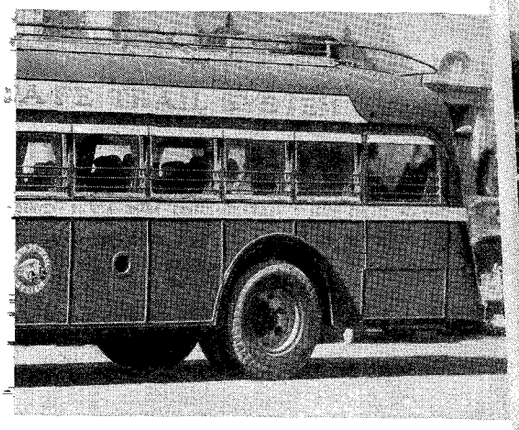
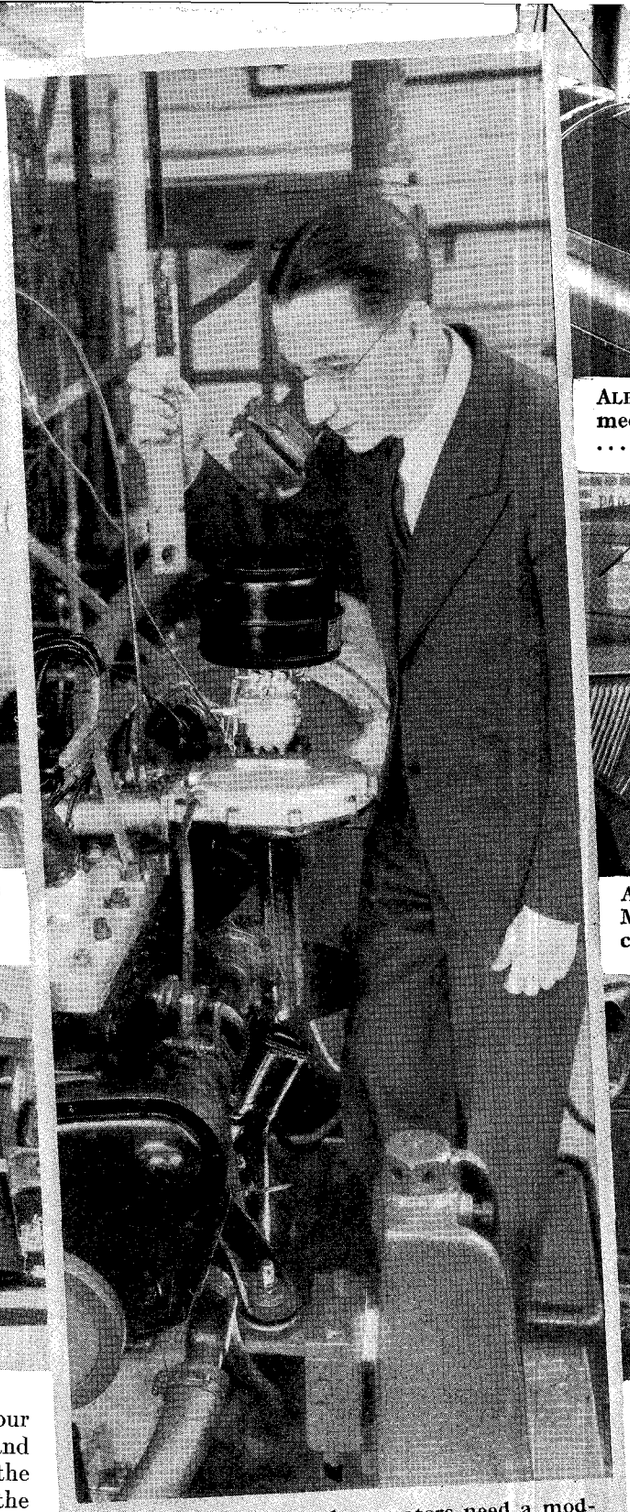
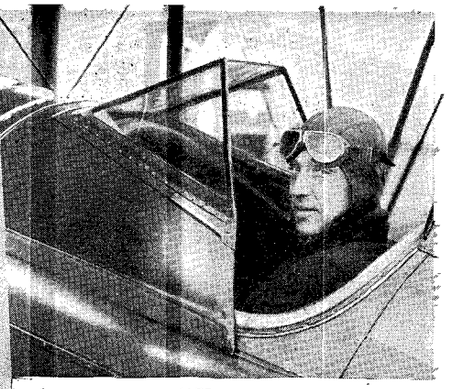
G. M. C., Internationals, Divcos—needs oil between changes any more."... H. A. McDonald Creamery Company.





DETROIT, MICH.—"Modern motors need a modern oil. The Socony-Vacuum Clearosol Process has produced a fine lubricant in the new Mobiloil Arctic. We have tested it in our super-charged Graham-Paige engines, and find that it more than meets our rigid specifications."

Louis Thoms, Chief Engineer,
Graham-Paige Motor Corporation



ALBANY, N. Y. "Your new process shoul meet aviation's need for purer lubricant. ... L. E. York, Albany Aircraft Compan

ALBANY, N. Y. "50,000 miles on the ne Mobiloil Arctic and crankcases sti clean."...Tri-City Quarter Cab Co., In

BOSTON, MASS. "It used to be a te rible task, getting my coupe starte in cold weather. Mobiloil Arctic h completely ended my trouble. ... Patrina I. Bolton, Nurse.

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MOBILOIL CW FOR GEARS . . . F easier gear-shifting in cold weathe change to Mobiloil CW, the righ grade for differential and transmis sion. Winter-proof these vital spot The extra driving-ease and safet are worth it. The savings pay for i

For care-free Winter driving, ask your dealer today to drain your crankcase and refill it with clean Mobiloil Arctic—at the Mobiloil sign of the Red Gargoyle, or the sign of the Flying Red Horse.

New Mobiloil Arctic is available in two grades—a 20-W oil, and Mobiloil Arctic Special, a 10-W oil. Your Mobiloil dealer will gladly recommend the proper grade.

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY
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Mobiloil Arctic

MADE BY THE NEW SOCONY-VACUUM CLEAROSOL PROCESS

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Saving Lives on the Last Frontier

In the Mountains of Eastern Kentucky, Mrs. Mary Breckinridge Has Attained Great Achievement in Care of Mothers and Infants

Saver of "leastuns" in "old Kaintuck," the great-great-granddaughter of the Attorney General under Thomas Jefferson came to New York recently to report on her life-saving work on America's last frontier. The story of Mrs. Mary Breckinridge, herself of an honored Southern name, is the story of an achievement in maternity and infant care in a primitive country as thorough as any American metropolitan service can show.

Mrs. Mary Breckinridge in the Kentucky mountains

The first 1,000 babies, or "leastuns," as the Kentucky mountaineers call their newborn, to come under her care were accompanied by only two maternal deaths, and these were due to heart conditions. The second 1,000 were accounted for without a single loss of maternal life.

● Her Remarkable Work

In addition to that remarkable achievement is the record of 68,859 inoculations against typhoid, diphtheria and smallpox, cure of sufferers from the baneful hookworm, sanitation among a people who did not know the word, infant hygiene for more than 5,000 children, home care for 10,000 people, trained social-case work for more than 200, care of dependent, neglected, and handicapped children and special provision for gifted children.

In memory of the two children of her own she lost, Mrs. Breckinridge has mothered thousands.

It was a decade ago that Mrs. Breckinridge established the Frontier Nursing Service, Inc., in Eastern Kentucky. The region is part of the great Appalachian Range where lingers the last of the American pioneer stock. In the Pyrenees, the Alps, the Scottish Highlands, and the Apennines there is skilled medical and midwifery service for maternity cases.

In the mountain area of 700 square miles, where Mrs. Breckinridge began, there was none but that provided by the old "grannies." There were no railroads in that area, no automobile roads, no vehicular bridges. Mail came from Hazard, twenty miles away, by mule-back and mule-wagon.

Mrs. Breckinridge was in New York to make her annual report to the New York committee. The record she spread before them was made by her trained staff, and a group of couriers, young girls of Junior League connections who volunteered their aid.

From a wish to help have grown eight nursing centers, such as those at Bullskin Creek, Possum Bend, Hell-fer-Sartin' Creek, and Red Bird Center; a staff of thirty nurses and other trained workers, a full-term medical director, an eighteen-bed hospital with an isolation unit, a statistical section maintained by the Carnegie Corporation, a social service worker maintained by the Alpha Omicron Pi, and a volunteer courier service.

Mrs. Breckinridge is in her early fifties, still lively and alert, soft-voiced and vibrant. When she talks people listen. Her family background is steeped in tradition of a devotion to public services dating back to the eighteenth century.

● Of Distinguished Family

As a girl she was educated here and abroad. She is the daughter of a former American Minister to Russia under Grover Cleveland, granddaughter of John C. Breckinridge, who was Vice President under President Buchanan, and the great-great-granddaughter of John Breckinridge, Attorney General in the Cabinet of Thomas Jefferson.

Col. Henry Breckinridge, Colonel Lindbergh's lawyer, is her second cousin. She took her training as a nurse at St. Luke's Hospital, New York. During the World War she helped to organize nurses for the Red Cross, and served with Anne Morgan's Committee for Devastated France. When she came home she offered her services to the Kentucky Board of Health.

In 1923, she made a survey of health conditions in Eastern Kentucky, covering a mountain region of approximately 1,000 square miles. Subsequently she went to England, and trained at the British Hospital for Mothers and Babies, took the English Central Midwives Board Examination, and received her license. Since 1925 she has devoted herself to making life happier for mothers and babies in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky.

Negro Hospital Fund

A Penny a Week for Two Decades Is the Goal of Drive

A penny a week for twenty years from each of the 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States is the goal set by the National Negro Hospital Fund in a combined health and religious program for the race, the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, General Secretary of the Fund, said in an interview.

The pennies will be deposited in collection-boxes in 42,600 churches. Each church-member has been pledged to bring another member into the fold. Every three months a nation-wide rally will be held, at which the pastor and a committee from each church will preside at the opening of the boxes, and transfer the contents to the Fund Treasurer in New York.

"At present hospital facilities for the training of negro physicians, nurses, and social workers are almost non-existent," said the Rev. Mr. Carnegie. "Except for Harlem Hospital in New York City and the Cleveland City Hospital, and a few in the South, there is no institution where the physicians and nurses who serve a tenth of the population may practise.

● For Better Hospitals

"Only twelve hospitals in the country for the training of negro physicians are approved by the American Hospital Association and the American College of Surgeons. Two medical colleges—Howard and Meharry—have their qualified approval."

At the Philadelphia meeting of the National Medical Association, a negro organization, last fall, Dr. W. G. Alexander of Orange, New Jersey, then President, said:

"The facilities of our medical schools must, therefore, be increased; and, along with the increase in facilities, there must be improvement both in the physical equipment of the schools and the teaching forces.

Rev. A. H. Carnegie

"Altho the schools have labored under tremendous disadvantages, and have done the best that they could with the resources in their hands, yet it is rather a reflection upon us that the equipment of our institutions is so poor—both in quality and quantity, and by comparison with other schools of this country—that we can hardly feel that we can really have two standard institutions."

Fifteen of the hospitals contemplated under the program will be teaching hospitals, which will be affiliated with medical colleges in the North, East, West, and Middle West for constructive education for undergraduates, internes, postgraduates, nurses, and social workers, preparing them for administrative leadership in hospitals.

The ultimate aim is to establish a standard hospital for the negro race in every city where there are 10,000 or more Negroes.

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Manhattan Bows to the Magic Mite

Elisabeth Bergner, a Tiny, Astonishing Actress, Creates a Sensation in "Escape Me Never," Justifying Europe's Praise of Her Vivid Talents, and Illuminating a Strange Play

The critical trumpets, instruments commonly muted even when sounding a welcome, are blaring long and loud in celebration of the first stage performance in this country of Elisabeth Bergner, the Austrian mite, who, equipped with a dazzling sense of theatrical magic, and a talent that is liquid and pliable in her capable hands, made her New York début last week in "Escape Me Never," a play by Margaret Kennedy.

The First Night wrecking-crew, its ears ringing with the echoes of a long London success, arrived at the theater in top-hats and truculence, grimly determined that Miss Bergner must fulfil all that advance cheers had credited to her, or, next morning, the avenues would be strewn with small pieces of a wrecked career.

● Brilliant Attainment

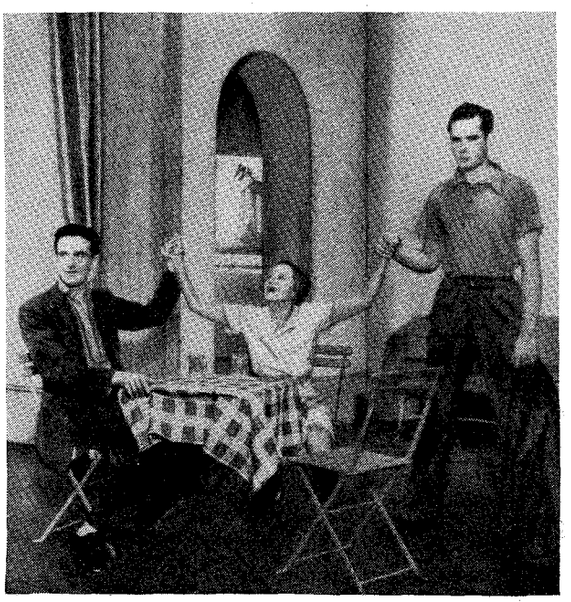
It was one of the minor triumphs of an exciting evening that the same grim stalwarts left the theater dewy-eyed with gratitude, their hands clawing for dictionaries in which they hoped, somehow, to find the words to describe this astonishing actress and her powers. The results, in print, twelve hours later and less, were testimony to the efficiency of the modern dictionary, for in them the critics found the words, and no two used the same words.

The gusts of approval are wholly justified. Here, in one small and restless person, are the fires of brilliant attainment. Here is one who restores to the reputedly threadbare stage magnificence, glamor, and a glowing magic. Behind the footlights, with the shape of a play at her command, she combines all the single talents available to an actress in one encompassing miracle.

Her features prance with wickedness, sober with tenderness, or illumine with understanding. She is half a great actress, and half a naughty, impious child. Her large and expressive eyes smolder with the excitement of her rôle, and its characterization, and she creates, without undue effort, the perfect illusion of reality.

In "Escape Me Never," a play which, in the possession of a less adroit and skilled actress, might be termed rickety, she compels belief in and sympathy with situations so theatrical that the scenery-paint can be smelled on them. Or would be, if Bergner were not there to melt down resistance, and create, in its stead, a child-like willingness to believe everything she does and says.

Critics, sensible to the fact that the play itself is fabricated from bricks with only a slight straw content, close their eyes to the weaknesses and melodramatics, and bask, instead, in the warmth thrown out by her talent.



Elisabeth Bergner, Hugh Sinclair, and Griffith Jones at a tidal moment in "Escape Me Never"

Until this play came to New York, Miss Bergner with it, all American estimations of her force had to be drawn from her performance in the British-made film, "Catherine the Great." Early last summer, when this was released to the screens of the country, the chorus of praise began to rise.

This, coupled with the chants of delight from London's West End, served to create an advance excitement before which any actress might well have quailed in abject terror. It was a monstrous thing to overcome; one slip, one careless gesture, might have served to silence the cheers and start the grumbling. It is a magnificent testament to her talent that no such lapse occurred.

"Escape Me Never" is a further chapter in Miss Kennedy's observations of the fabulous *Sangers*, celebrated in her book and play, "The Constant Nymph." In this one, *Caryl* and *Sebastian Sanger* are adrift on the economic waters of Venice.

● Twelve Exciting Weeks

Caryl is hacking out some music, *Sebastian* is keeping life in himself by laboring at the unloading of fruit barges. *Caryl* is in love with *Fenella McLean*, only child and daughter of the margarine *McLeans* of Britain. *Sebastian* is living with *Gemma Jones*, a gamin of the streets of Europe, and her baby boy, son of a truck-driver. The *McLeans* confuse *Sebastian* with *Caryl*, and indignantly forbid *Fenella* ever to see *Caryl* again. They take her away to the Dolomites.

Caryl, *Sebastian*, and *Gemma* trail the *McLeans*, and find them. *Fenella* becomes infatuated with *Sebastian*, but still pretends affection for *Caryl*. They all go to London. There *Caryl*, striving to win the respect of *Fenella's* parents, takes steady employment in an office. *Sebastian* writes a ballet and it is produced. Also, it is a failure. *Gemma's* baby dies, *Fenella* breaks off her attachment with *Sebastian*, and, at the end, *Sebastian* and *Gemma* are seen clinging together in their joint misery.

The only performance in the play within leagues of Miss Bergner's superb portrait is that of Hugh Sinclair in the diabolical rôle of *Sebastian*.

The engagement of Miss Bergner is for twelve weeks. They are destined to be twelve of the most exciting weeks of the season.

The Ten Best Plays

(The plays in this list are the choice of this department, and are not necessarily the consensus. As more plays are produced the list will be revised. The order of listing is alphabetical, and has no relation to merit.)

"Accent on Youth," an amusing, deft tale of a May-December romance between a fifty-year-old dramatist and his comely young secretary. At the Plymouth Theater.

"Anything Goes!" a brisk, impious musical comedy rout with Ethel Merman, William Gaxton, and Victor Moore as crooners and clowns. At the Alvin Theater.

"Escape Me Never," Elisabeth Bergner in a one-woman demonstration that magic and glamor are not completely lost to the theater, in a Margaret Kennedy play about the *Sangers*. At the Shubert Theater.

"Life Begins at 8:40," another large and scuffling musical circus boasting such matters as opulent scenery, acres of girls, and Bert Lahr. At the Winter Garden.

"Merrily We Roll Along," a play in reverse, proving that boyhood ideals in 1916 and manhood's riches in 1934 are two pathetically different things. At the Music Box Theater.

"Personal Appearance," an outrageous and uproarious arraignment of film stars who make personal-appearance tours. At Henry Miller's Theater.

"Post Road," a shrewd, determined comedy-melodrama, beginning as a hilarious country farce, and ending as a chilling kidnap-play. At the Masque Theater.

"Rain From Heaven," the most literate and intelligent treatment of the Nazi persecution theme yet made by the theater. Excellent performances sharpen its value. At the Golden Theater.

"The Children's Hour," affecting sturdily honest play about a demoniac child who destroys two school-mistresses with appalling falsehoods. At Maxine Elliott's Theater.

"The Petrified Forest," Leslie Howard returns to the theater in a philosophical autopsy of this generation, brilliantly written and played. At the Broadhurst Theater.

W. B.

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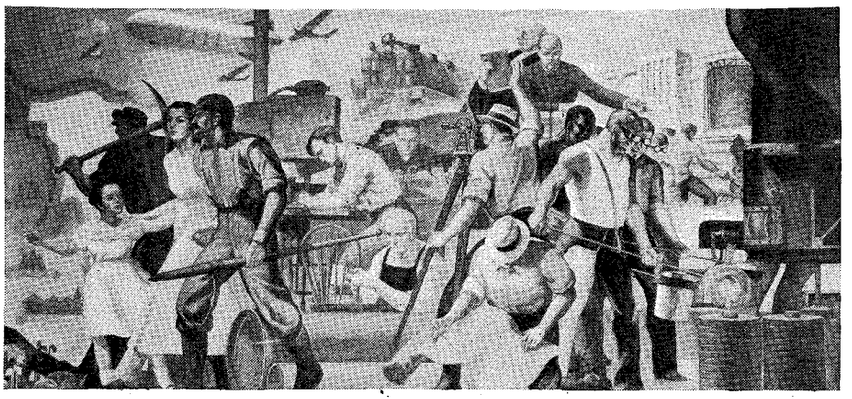
History on a High School's Walls

In Stimulating Color, and With Vigorous Detail, Twenty-Six-Year-Old Artist Tells Michigan's Story With a Mural



A section from the industrial part of Lumen Winter's mural

One more mural, breaking violently away from the ancient classic themes, and alining itself with the modern movement for the creation of works in harmony with the present era, has been accomplished by Lumen Winter, twenty-six years old. The mural was painted for the Union High School, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, from which Mr. Winter was graduated in 1926.

In March of last year, Charles A. Everest, principal of the school, conceived the plan for covering a space six feet wide by thirty-two feet long in the main foyer with a mural. He learned of the strides made by his former pupil and commissioned the young man to paint the wall.

Given a free hand in choice of subject and execution of design, Mr. Winter promised a native theme to be executed in stimulating color, and with vigorous detail, and asked for the right to put emotional qualities above mere technique.

● Painstaking Preparation

He submitted the preliminary sketches in an astonishingly short time, then plunged into the history of Michigan. Having learned the outstanding events in the history of the State, he then turned to familiarizing himself with its industrial conditions. He toiled and observed in furniture factories, he roved the woods and watched lumbermen. In the heat of summer, he worked in foundries where temperatures ranged above 110°.

Constantly, in these places, he checked his sketches for accuracy. Finally, armed with details and information, he set to work and completed the painting during six weeks of almost constant work. It was ready for showing late in the summer.

Michigan critics have been unchecked in their praise of the mural, concentrating their appreciation in the strength of the subject, the eloquent draftsmanship, and the rich, heady harmony between color and design. Contrary to the traditional flat school of mural paintings, Winter's work creates in large degree the illusion of third dimension. It gives the feeling of movement from East to West as the phases of development passed over Michigan.

Units in the primitive end of the painting balance up with units in the contemporary scene. Thus the first lumbering ox-carts are shown in relation to high-speed trains, air-planes and dirigibles, and the early religious teachings of Pere Marquette, who preached in the wilderness, are contrasted with the modern procedure represented by a priest reaching his people through radio.

● Photographic Accuracy

Altho Mr. Winter has not made his *Radio Priest* resemble Father Coughlin, it is clear that he was the source of the inspiration for that unit.

All of the industrial material in the mural is so accurate as almost to be photographic, and shows the furniture, paper-making and steel-working artizans at their work, together with finished symbols of chairs, gas-tanks, ore-boats, tractors, and stream-lined motor-cars.

Winter studied at the Cleveland School of Art, later going to the National Academy of Design in New York, where he won honors in life-drawing. His first one-man show took place in 1929 in Muskegon, Michigan. Twice he has exhibited in one-man shows at the Ryerson Library in Grand Rapids, and in the Grand Rapids Art Gallery. Recently, he took a place of honor in the Salons of America at Rockefeller Center.

Italy Buys American's Art

Five paintings by Percy Crosby, creator of *Skippy*, and a serious artist of increasing fame, have been bought by the Italian Government as additions to the permanent collection of two national museums.

The pictures were part of an exhibit of 150 of Mr. Crosby's paintings, drawings, etchings, and lithographs which were placed on view at the Circolo di Roma Club in Rome under the patronage of a committee of Americans and Italians.

The selection was made by a committee headed by Francesco Ercole, Minister of Public Education, and including Margherita Sarfatti, biographer of Mussolini and authority on Italian art.

A New Play by Shaw

"The Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles" Coming to America

The Theater Guild of New York has just received the manuscript of a new play by George Bernard Shaw.

This latest effusion from the pen of the Anglo-Irish dramatist bears the somewhat engaging title, "The Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles."

It first became known that Shaw had completed this piece when his German translator, Siegfried Trebitsch, arrived in London last November, and indicated that the veteran dramatist had another play about ready for production. At that time no details were given out, altho it was hinted that the play would be produced in London after a world première at the Reinhardt Theater in Vienna.

The plans of last November, however, have been changed, and "The Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles" will have its world première in New York City in a Theater Guild production. England won't see this latest pyrotechnic display of Shavian wit until next summer, when it is expected that the play will be offered at the famous Malvern Festival. A London presentation, no doubt, will follow.

"The Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles" will be the fifth Shaw play to have had its world première in a Guild production. The other four were "Heartbreak House," "Back to Methusaleh," "Saint Joan," and "Too True to Be Good." In addition to these plays the Guild has presented nine other Shaw works.

● Another Shavian Venture

Another new Shavian venture in the drama is the one-act "Six of Calais." This work was first performed last July in the open-air theater in Regents Park, London. Shaw, in his coy fashion, named Froissart, the historian, as his collaborator.

The jovial and bewhiskered Irishman, who is one of the century's most gifted dramatists, waved aside the fact that Froissart had been dead nearly 500 years. The new work is a twentieth century commentary on the heroic burghers of Calais. Shaw says that Froissart "got it all wrong," because he did not understand women.

The *Philippa* of the Shaw play gains a hearing by loosing a flood of tears of such volume at the feet of her embarrassed husband that he becomes most discomforted. She then recalls to him the many favors that she has asked of him, and reminds him that never has he failed to grant her most elaborate desire.

How, then, she questions, can he refuse her so trifling a boon as the lives of half a dozen ragged starving wretches.

A feature of this *al fresco* première came as a result of the clamors of the audience for the author when the final curtain was rung down. Shaw unexpectedly marched on the stage.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "be reasonable; you can see for yourselves that the author isn't in the house."

WILLIAM P. SEARS, JR.

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The Ickes-Moses Controversy

"Unwarranted Meddling" and "Abuse of Power" Are Among the Terms Used by Newspaper Writers and Editors in Comment on Edict Aimed at New York City Official

"General Order 129 still stands."

A month after he had barred further Public Works Administration funds to any city in which a local official served also on an authority to spend PWA money, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and PWA Administrator, had made no explanation nor retraction. A month after he found himself apparently the lone target of the order, Robert Moses, New York City Park Commissioner and executive director of the Tri-Borough Bridge Authority, was still holding both posts.

Meanwhile the country, on which the general order at first made no impression, had heard charges issue from New York that personal animosity actuated the Ickes order and had seen the controversy penetrate beyond the City and the PWA to the Presidency and further.

"Who got behind the President and Mr. Ickes and demanded that this order be issued?" asked Thomas J. Curran, Republican Minority Leader of the New York Board of Aldermen.

Intimidation!

—Cassel in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*

Mr. Moses is not essentially a politician and has never held elective office, but he has a long record of public service, and in that record, punctuated by outspoken criticisms, lay the basis for charges which were exchanged over the Ickes order.

In 1919, Gov. Alfred E. Smith appointed Mr. Moses secretary of his non-partizan Reconstruction Commission and, altho in 1928 he had not joined heartily in the Smith Presidential campaign, he was lined up against the Roosevelt forces in 1932.

Wide World

Harold L. Ickes

Last fall, Mr. Moses, with little hope of election, ran as the Republican candidate for Governor against Herbert H. Lehman, under whom he had served two years before as Chairman for Emergency Public Works. In his campaign, he criticized Mr. Lehman as an ineffective executive and denounced the New Deal.

The campaign over, he resumed his activities in building up New York City's park system. Then, when the City received a grant of 30 per cent. on the estimated $56,000,000 cost of building a bridge across the East River to connect Manhattan, the Bronx, and Queens, with a loan of $35,000,000 more, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia put Mr. Moses in charge.

It was Mr. Moses who had proposed the project and obtained Federal sanction for it, and the program for making parks of Randall's and Ward's Islands inaccessible without it, tied the bridge project up with the park system.

No one else was in a similarly vulnerable position when Administrator Ickes issued his order quietly on December 26. As soon as the situation was recognized, protests streamed to Washington from many civic organizations in New York.

Mayor LaGuardia went to Washington to talk things over and returned with the non-committal statement that relations were cordial. Meanwhile, altho Mr. Ickes had not connected his action with the President, reporters learned at the White House that Mr. Ickes's action was not news there. The President had known about the plan "for months."

● Farley Remains Aloof

Postmaster General James A. Farley, who had been mentioned by some critics of the action, remained aloof. The New York Board of Aldermen, largely Democratic, defeated a motion to censure Mr. Ickes.

While the nation's press at large regarded the affair as a New York family squabble, most editors who did comment felt that an explanation was forthcoming.

The New York *Herald Tribune* was particularly insistent. "The President of the United States has now added his name to the list of public officials unable to give any creditable explanation of the Ickes order, ashamed to say frankly that it was an indefensible attempt to take vengeance on a political opponent, and without the courage or the sense of public propriety to see to it that it is withdrawn at once," it said editorially.

Walter Lippmann, in the same paper, asked Mr. Ickes to come down off "his high horse" in these words: "If Secretary Ickes's order were the best, the wisest, the most indisputably legal order ever issued by a public official, his refusal to explain it would still be an abuse of power. . . . It is for him to expound the rule of public policy which requires New York City to deprive itself of the services of the very man who is most likely to make the best use of the money it is borrowing. . . . If no accounting comes soon from the executive branch of the Government, it will be the obvious duty of Congress to order an investigation of the matter. For somewhere in the Government there must exist authority to force any and every public official to explain his actions."

Another commentator, Frank R. Kent said: "Now it seems that it is not Mr. Ickes at all who cherishes the personal grudge against Mr. Moses but Mr. Roosevelt himself. . . . The statement is that Mr. Roosevelt knew Mr. Moses quite well as Governor of New York . . . and had named him on various commissions where he had done good work. But when the Smith-Roosevelt feud developed, Mr. Moses sided with Al and Mr. Roosevelt has not forgiven him."

"The truth is," said the Baltimore *Sun* editorially, "that Mr. Ickes has run afoul of two definite popular prejudices: the general belief that a man as conspicuously fit for a job should not be deprived of it for petty political reasons, and resentment against outside interference in the affairs of a local community."

Wide World

Robert Moses

The Washington *Post* saw "unwarranted meddling" in the order and said that if Mr. Ickes "should make a policy of asking for the dismissal of every municipal employee who may not be approved by the PWA our whole structure of local government would be undermined."

The Newark *News* spoke of a "pretty cheap spectacle" and the *Jersey Journal* (Jersey City) remarked: "In this spectacular and unnecessary demonstration of hoity-toityness, Secretary Ickes has ensconced himself in his most inscrutable rôle as absolute dictator of the Public Works Administration and has, like the ancient Oracle of Delphi, issued his edict in fatalistic phraseology sufficiently ambiguous to allow him to crawl out if the disposition of the gods ultimately proves his plain original intent to have been impossible of fulfilment."

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Current Poetry

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THE BLIND SAILOR

BY THEODORE GOODRIDGE ROBERTS

Be merciful, O God, that I have named in vain!
I am blind of the eyes, but spare the gleam in my brain.
Though my footsteps falter, let my soul still sight
The things that were my life before You hid the light.

Little things they were, Lord—too small to be denied;
Green of roadstead waters where the tired ships ride—
Bark and brig and barkentine, blown from near and far,
Safe inside the spouting reef and the sobbing bar.

Leave to me my pictures, Lord! Leave my mem'ries bright!
The twisted palms are clashing and the sands are white;
Shore boats crowd around us; the skipper's gig is manned,
And nutmegs spice the little breeze that baffles off the land.

Negro girls are singing in the fields of cane;
Lizards dart on those white paths I'll not walk again;
Opal blinds melt up at dawn, crimson blinds flare down,
And white against the mountain gleam the street-lamps of the town.

Leave to me my pictures, Lord; spare my mind to see
Shimmer of still water and shadow of still tree;
Cables roaring down and grey sails swiftly furled;
A riding-light ablink in some far corner of the world.

Leave to me my treasures, Lord! The islands and the main;
The little things a sailorman must out to see again;
Fountains in the gardens and oxen in the streets;
Black men selling parrots and brown girls selling sweets.

I have fed my vision, Lord. Now I pray to hold
The blue and grey and silver, the pink and green and gold.
I have filled my heart, Lord. Now I pray to keep
The flashing and the laughter through this unlifting sleep.

—*The Leather Bottle, Ryerson Press (Toronto)*

NOT BY THE MIND

BY ADELAIDE LOVE

Not by the mind have I been taught
Profoundest truths I know;
Not by the mind, however deep
Its sounding lines may go.

For there are depths of just-beneath
No plumb of sense explores;
Oh there are tides of just-beyond
That sweep the being's shores.

These are the floods that tinge and shape
The obvious of earth;
These give the seen, the heard, the touched
Significance and worth.

More sure of these than I am sure
Of body and of breath,
How shall I trust the hand, the eye
To tell me about death?

—*Voices (New York)*

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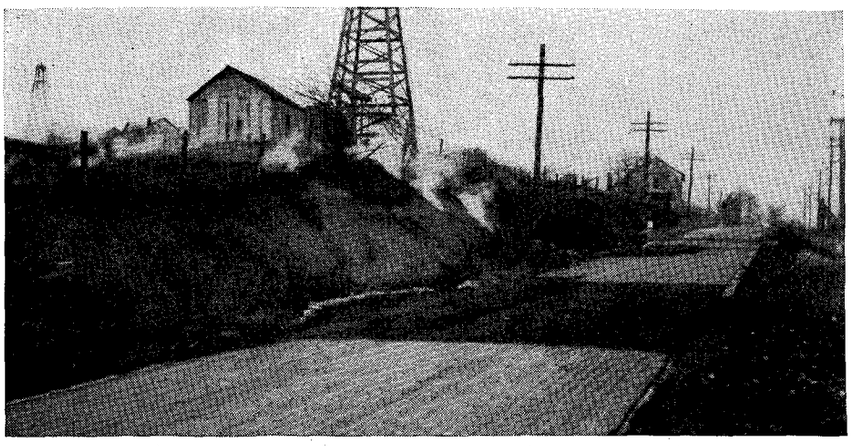
A Fifty-Year-Old Inferno

Ignited in Labor-War a Half-Century Ago, New Straitsville, Ohio, Underground Fire Threatens Hocking Valley Coal-Fields



The fire smolders around a producing oil-well: The black spots in the road show where the highway sank when the fire burned underneath it

Hope was raised recently that new efforts would be made to conquer an underground fire which has been raging and spreading for fifty years, has destroyed more than $50,000,000 worth of coal, and has devastated parts of the countryside above it. At the moment legal complications seem likely to prevent the projected expenditure of $500,000 by the PWA to smother the blaze.

The start of the fire dates back to one of the most bitter labor-struggles in American history. In the early 'eighties Ohio's first chapter of the United Mine Workers' Union was organized in New Straitsville with a 100 per cent. membership.

In 1884, wage-reductions precipitated a great strike in the Hocking Valley and surrounding coal-fields. Further reductions were accompanied by violence.

One night after the strike had been in progress for six months, a group of miners seized loaded mine-cars on a tipple at New Straitsville, poured several barrels of oil on them, and ignited it.

The blazing carriers were run into the bowels of the mine, a mile under the hill. In less than twenty-four hours the whole entry was ablaze. Within a week, the fire had spread out of control.

The many air-channels in the burning hills helped fan the blaze. To-day valuable forests in the vicinity of the town have been killed or stunted by the heat, smoke, and fumes which seep up through the great crevices in the earth opened by the intense heat beneath.

● Countryside Undermined

The entire territory is networked with cave-ins and apparently bottomless holes from which belch gases which, in many cases, have overcome persons in the vicinity.

At night the glow illuminates the hillsides. In rainy weather, or heavy fog, fumes float under closed doors. Smoke or gas is ever present in the surrounding homes. Just behind the new $80,000 high-school building, a dozen houses were abandoned two years ago when their foundations sank into the pits of the inferno.

The new schoolhouse itself began to settle when a coal-vein under it was ignited. The fire had to be dipped out by veteran miners to save the structure.

Directly in front of the schoolhouse on the New Straitsville-Shawnee State highway the road sank five feet. A near-by producing oil-well was hemmed in by clouds of smoke from the fire fifty feet underground.

● Other Fields Menaced

A huge crack extends all the way across a mile-long hill near the town. Those brave enough to approach the crater's edge can see the conflagration raging in its depths. Once a horse fell into the chasm and was instantly consumed.

At the edge of the community, fire burst through a cistern overnight. The owner the next morning found the cistern full of flame, and the foundation of his home sinking into the pits. The house was torn down.

One day the blaze broke through into a small working mine on the New Straitsville highway, forcing the miners to flee for their lives. This condition discourages efforts to tap the rich nine- to twelve-foot strata of coal. The great Hocking fields, which produce a tenth of the nation's coal-supply, are in the fire's path, and due for destruction unless the flames are put out or checked.

In recent weeks, new outbreaks have occurred in territory hitherto considered exempt. The menace now reaches out over an area of six square miles, and is fast nearing the main street of New Straitsville.

Repeated futile attempts have been made in the last half-century to control the fire. At one time the course of a creek was diverted into the opening of a passageway, and the water poured vainly into the tunnels. Cement walls have been sunk into the earth, but without success. All known crevices have been sealed and steam forced into the great labyrinths.

Recently Washington assigned engineers to report on the feasibility of putting 500 men to work on the project.

Amid the Encircling Gloom

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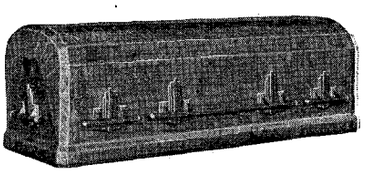

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Topics in Brief

AND some have fame thrust upon them — by quintuplets.—*Manchester Union.*

AS we understand Huey, every man is to be a King but Huey is to be the Emperor.—*Dallas Morning News.*

DID anyone think to have a Republican stuffed and mounted for exhibition purposes? — *Jacksonville Journal.*

IN balancing the household budget the algebraic problem is to make a V equal X.—*Duluth News-Tribune.*

IT'D be a break for the girls if "permanent" waves had the durability of "temporary" taxes.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

FROM where we sit it looks as if decisive battles in the Chaco war are beginning to overlap.—*Macon Telegraph.*

"TAX Collector Held in Theft." We thought they'd get around to calling it that some day.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

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Suspense No Longer Confined to Business
—Brown in the New York *Herald Tribune*

THERE are more automobiles than locomotives, but this doesn't mean that the majority is always right.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

THE fact that the earth was created in six days proves definitely that it wasn't a government relief job. — *Ohio State Journal.*

THE chief cost of government is the support of necessary institutions that our fathers never heard about.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

"WHAT Is Modern Transportation Aiming At?" queries a head-line in a traffic bulletin. As to that, we can't say exactly, but we suspect it's pedestrians.—*Boston Herald.*

A GAIN of 298,000 telephones in the last year shows that we are more than ever determined to call up the neighbors and weep about the depression.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

JUDGING by the way some people rap Congress, you'd think the mere proposal of a man's name for election to that body would give him grounds for a suit of slander.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

JAPANESE officers claim to have seen Russian planes flying over Hisiaosuifen, Pogranichnaya. They will forward an official protest to Moscow as soon as the Russians fly over some place that is easier to spell.—*San Diego Union.*

THE reason we have so many laws in this country is because nearly all of them were made for the other fellow.—*Atlanta Journal.*

PROBABLY the cotton textile industry would hold that the country's crying need is handkerchiefs. — *Louisville Courier-Journal.*

IT is estimated there are 45,000 songwriters in this country. No wonder it's hard to get the nation in tune.—*Birmingham News.*

AND the most remarkable thing about these dictators is that, barring Hitler alone, every one of them is a married man.—*New Orleans States.*

WHAT makes it so hard to diagnose business these days is that it is neither as bad as its indictments nor as good as its indices. —*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

MUSSOLINI seems to be a man of peace who gets along well with the folks at home by shaking the olive-branch in a most threatening manner.—*Kansas City Star.*

THE President urges our entry into the World Court. The Senate will agree, provided it is understood that we are never to lose a case.—*The New Yorker.*

IF Ole Doc Townsend's pension plan goes through you are going to be amazed to see how fast some of your middle-aged friends and acquaintances age.—*Macon Telegraph.*

LITERARY DIGEST ought to conduct a poll to see which has been the most paragraphed, Huey Long or Mae West.—*Florida Times-Union.*

FORMER Emperor William was a world figure at one time, but now he doesn't seem to amount to a Doorn. — *Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

"A BROADWAY publisher thinks some of our modern song hits will live forever." In other words, they'll leave a permanent scar. —*Toledo Blade.*

GROUP of actors charge movie-producers have no ethics. How mad the producers would be if they knew what that meant.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

THE *Hartford Courant* quotes a scientist as saying an insect responds to kind treatment, but it's a safe bet he never tried patting a bumblebee on the back.—*Louisville Times.*

AN astronomer says there is "practically" no limit to space. That's the way we like our astronomers—conservative.—*Grand Island (Neb.) Independent.*

REPUBLICAN "leaders" in Congress are probably wondering what they have to lead.—*Tampa Morning Tribune.*

THE President is talking about a new order—and a lot of manufacturers are wishing that they could, too.—*Springfield Union.*

BORAH says we need a swing toward Jefferson. But if such a swing were made, Borah would probably jump out of it.—*Wichita Eagle.*

REMEMBERING the thriftiness of old Ben, we sometimes wonder where our President got that name Franklin.—*American Lumberman.*

UNCLE SAM may sue Al Capone for $391,506. It is cheerful to learn that anybody can have that much left after hiring so many lawyers.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Now that Italy and France are friends again, they can proceed to work out details for a naval building race in the politest way.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

WE are inclined to agree with the Connecticut newspaper which affirms that Barnum never said of suckers, "One is born every minute." The great showman seldom was guilty of understatement.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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Among the Outstanding Books

Personal History. By Vincent Sheean. (Garden City: Doubleday, Doran and Company; $3.)

In the Victorian era men waited until their beards were long to write their reminiscences. What they wrote was a story of continuous progress toward wisdom. The most interesting autobiographies to-day are written by young men who are not quite sure where they stand, or whither the world is bound—and are honest about it. One of the most amazing of these is this partial autobiography of Vincent ("Jimmy") Sheean, who was born in 1899.

The story is exciting enough. Sheean omits his youth; he writes a tale which carries him across the continents of the earth, but has its obvious points of similarity with "The Education of Henry Adams." The real education of Vincent Sheean began when Ferdinand Schevill, a live man in the musty faculty of the University of Chicago, got the boy interested in Arabs.

Worth Reading

The Harsh Voice. By Rebecca West. (Garden City: Doubleday, Doran; $2.50.) Four short novels about love, murder, and youth, by one of the tartest living writers of English.

Road of Ages. By Robert Nathan. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf; $2.50.) A strange and compassionate fantasy of the Jews of the world driven, as refugees, across Europe and Asia to settle in the Gobi Desert.

This Wanderer. By Louis Golding. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart; $2.50.) Modern Arabian Nights.

A Winter Diary, And Other Poems. By Mark Van Doren. (New York: Macmillan; $1.90.) Distinguished lyrics.

Half a Life. By James Strachey Barnes. (New York: Coward-McCann; $3.) Another snooty, but lively, book of English memoirs: Eton, Oxford, Rupert Brooke, the War, Harold Nicolson, *etc.*

● Ways of Governments

In New York Sheean covered divorce trials for the tabloid *Daily News*. In Europe he met, as warm-hearted newspaper men may, prime ministers and leading actresses on terms of genial familiarity. He was introduced to politics by President Poincaré himself—which, as he says, "was to see the unloveliest side of patriotic effort at once." For Poincaré was honest and industrious as few politicians are honest and industrious; but his mind was deformed by what he called patriotism, and he bears a large share of responsibility for Europe's present plight.

In Spain Sheean promptly got himself arrested. He was charged with sending false dispatches intended to bring down the exchange value of the peseta; what he had done was to report a Spanish defeat in Morocco which was being kept secret.

The American chargé at first did not believe him, or that he always was followed by a spy; when Sheean produced his private spy, the chargé was indignant, and took the matter up with Dictator Primo de Rivera himself. Rivera denied everything; again the spy was produced; Rivera denounced the spy. Sheean learned more of the ways of Governments.

The Chicago *Tribune* sent Sheean on what appeared to be a wild-goose chase after Abd-el-Krim, then successfully staving off the Spanish Army in the African mountains.

Sheean disappeared, was reported dead, and turned up two months later with his story. He had met Abd-el-Krim, and liked him far better than either the Spanish or French premiers. The Moor was, in fact, a decent guy.

Sheean went back to the Riff again, this time for the North American Newspaper Alliance. Abd-el-Krim's cause was right, and utterly hopeless. French financial interests doomed the chieftain who had successfully defied the Spanish. Sheean learned more, felt sicker.

Next Sheean visited Persia and Red Russia, discovering, chiefly, art. His first real view of revolution was in China. There he met Borodin, the powerful, much-maligned, utterly selfless Russian who for a time directed the Chinese Revolution.

There he met a red-haired American girl, Rayna Prohme, who worked with Borodin and profoundly influenced Sheean's education. He argued with her, in Hankow, and, later, in Moscow, for hours. In Moscow she died. Sheean continued arguing with the memory of her.

New York City appears intermittently in Sheean's account of his educational adventures. He hates it, and "its psychopathic attitude toward what it called 'success.'"

In 1929, Sheean jumped at a chance to go to Palestine. There he learned quickly that the Balfour Declaration had "given the Jews little, had reserved little for the Arabs, and had achieved one certain purpose only: the installation of the British as the governing power in the country." He saw the bloody outbreaks of that summer, and was roundly denounced by the Zionist press of the world for his reports of them; Zionism seemed to him "a noble emotion adapted to small, shabby uses, and serving no end but those of imperialism."

● The Old Argument

Sheean resumed, in his own mind, his old argument with Rayna Prohme. The Jewish problem, like the Chinese, began to fit in, "complications in the system of organized injustice by which few govern many, hundreds of millions work in darkness to support a few thousands in ease, group imposes on group, one nation oppresses another, and the greater part of the human race has to live in filth and starvation to maintain an artificial system of profit."

He didn't know quite what to do about it, but felt that his first obligation was to face the truth. And that truth-facing, together with his romantic adventures, makes for an exciting book.

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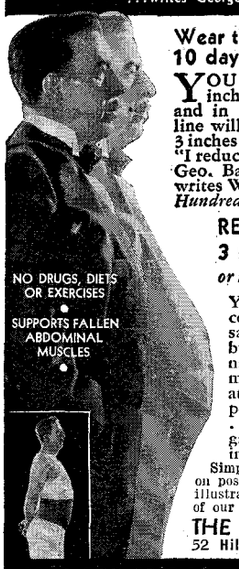

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On the Current Screen

A beautiful, heart-warming and completely satisfying motion-picture has been made out of the vast and magnificent bulk of **"David Copperfield" (AAAA*).** It seems likely that never has so accurate a screen version, in spirit, story, and characterization, been arranged from a long and demanding novel. In at least one case a certain amount of plot-telescoping has been done—David goes but to one school. At least one reasonably important minor character—the gentle and kindly *Traddles*—has been forgotten altogether.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

W. C. Fields as *Micawber* and Freddie Bartholemew in "David Copperfield"

Only the most captious observer or the most pedantic of Dickens-lovers, however, could bother about such minor inaccuracies, for the film, running for more than two hours, manages to do everything in the most complete fashion which could be sensibly demanded, and the work becomes one of the most delightful of adaptations.

• Work of the Actors

In this limited space it should be enough to mention the work of the actors—all of whom seem to have stepped out of the drawings of Phiz and come immediately to dramatic life. A handsome and sensitive English boy named Freddie Bartholemew is a perfect picture of *David* the boy. When time comes for him to grow up it is amazing to see that the man-sized *David* is played by Frank Lawton, an able young actor, who looks astonishingly like Freddie Bartholemew at the age of twenty.

W. C. Fields is a magnificent *Micawber*, reminding all that he is a grand actor, as well as the funniest of comedians. Edna May Oliver is a superb *Aunt Betsey*, while Jessie Ralph is equally delightful as faithful *Nurse Peggotty*. Lionel Barrymore as *Dan Peggotty*, John Buckler as the unhappy *Ham*, Rochelle Hudson as tragic *Em'ly*, and Lewis Stone as the weak *Mr. Wickfield*, are entirely in character.

Maureen O'Sullivan is properly enchanting as *Dora;* Madge Evans is prettily unexciting as *Agnes*, and Lennox Pawle is just right as the amiable lunatic, *Mr. Dick*. Of course, Roland Young is splendid as the oily *Uriah Heep*, while those other villains of the occasion, *Murdstone* and his sister, are wickedly played by Basil Rathbone and Violet Kemble-Cooper. Hugh Walpole, who arranged the ingratiating and loyal script, appears briefly as the *Vicar*, while Elizabeth Allan is properly delicate and lovely as *David's* mother.

• • •

"Clive of India" (AAA*)—An interesting and frequently spectacular biography, done amid occasional exciting melodrama, of the career of Clive, the English clerk who carved out Britain's Indian Empire for her, then was scolded by Parliament for his pains. The Battle of Plassey, with its war-elephants, is excellently staged, but, on the whole, the work concentrates too much on the domestic life of the Clives to be the stirring chronicle it should have been.

Too often it starts with a promising scene of the conqueror and his men rushing off to save the empire, then weakly goes into a caption saying something about "And then Clive returned from another great victory." Ronald Colman, without his mustache, is an attractive hero, and Loretta Young is pretty and earnest as his long-suffering wife.

• • •

"The County Chairman" (AAA*)—Will Rogers up to his usual homespun tricks—but in a definitely engaging way—as a cynical, but instinctively noble and philosophical, politician of thirty years ago, in an adaptation of George Ade's play. It is a pleasant film in its slow-paced fashion.

• • •

"Romance in Manhattan" (AA)—The charm of Ginger Rogers and Francis Lederer makes a likable film romance out of the commonplace story of a runaway Czech immigrant and a chorus girl.

• • •

"The Silver Streak" (AA)—A lively, but furiously implausible, melodrama which doesn't do as much as it should with a Horatio Alger story about the boy who invented the stream-lined train.

• • •

"The White Cockatoo"—A conventional murder melodrama—with three killings—which is somewhat credible through the persuasive performance of Jean Muir in the leading rôle.

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
*The House of Rothschild, *You're Telling Me, The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, The First World War, *The Lives of a Bengal Lancer, *David Copperfield.	Broadway Bill, *The President Vanishes, *The Mighty Barnum, *Babes in Toyland, *The Little Minister, Don Quixote, *It's a Gift, Chapayev, *Clive of India, *The County Chairman.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

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Wild-Fowl Problem Absorbs Conservationists

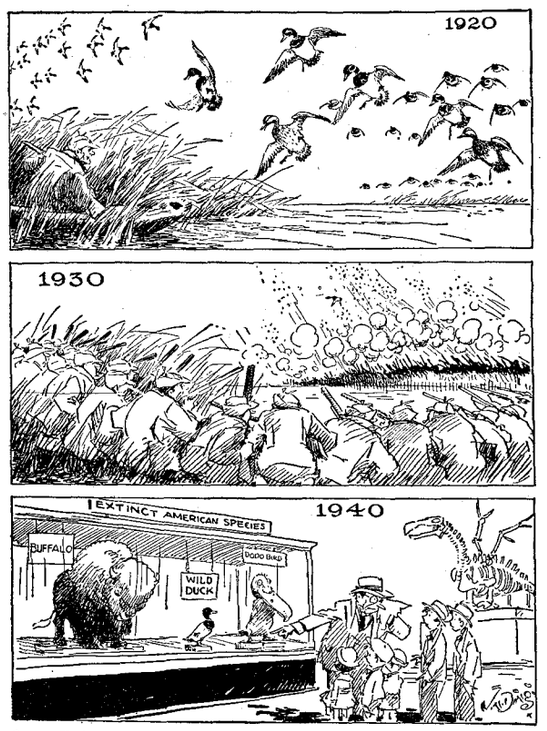
American Game Conference Splits: Minority Favors Closed Season to Stop Destroying "Capital Stock" of Game; Majority Holds Prohibition of Shooting Would Create Bootleg Hunting

By Capt. Paul A. Curtis
Editor of *Game-Breeder & Sportsman*

The wild-fowl crisis virtually absorbed the attention of the Twenty-first American Game Conference, which closed at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, on January 23. It was the most important conference ever held in the history of the American Game Association.

Representatives from all over the United States and Canada were alined in opposing camps. On one side, a strong minority, headed by the Audubon Society and many sportsmen, game-commissioners and nature-lovers, stood out for a closed shooting season on wild fowl for one year. On the other side was the majority, headed by the Foundation —More Game Birds in America, most of the shooting-clubs and professional conservationists, who contended that a closed season would spell annihilation for wild fowl.

There is a great deal to be said on both sides. The advocates of the closed season contend that we are shooting, so to speak, our capital stock of wild fowl, and that the way to save ducks is to stop shooting them, while, at the same time, returning the former breeding-grounds, which were diverted to unprofitable agricultural areas, to their natural conditions.



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What a Few More Seasons Will Do to the Duck

—Jay N. ("Ding") Darling, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, in the New York *Herald Tribune*

The opposition presents the argument that to entirely prohibit duck-shooting will create a new bootleg industry, that the lawless element of the country will continue to shoot while the sportsmen will lose interest in the duck's welfare. They argue that the fifty-odd Federal wardens, without the legal sportsman's interest, will be unable to contend with the violators.

● Representatives Comment

They also hold that the duck-stamp license revenue, so necessary at this time to improve conditions for wild life, would be lost entirely, and the license fees of the several States will be so decreased that they will have to diminish their warden-service, thereby further decreasing their ability to protect the wild fowl when protection is most needed. The writer interviewed many of the State representatives, whose comments were as follows:

Arthur L. Clark, Connecticut: "In my opinion, it is too early to tell what the conditions are going to be next season, and the decision as to whether we should have a closed season or not should rest until spring. The only method for estimating our wild fowl is to have States make a count by airplane, otherwise many migratory birds would be counted twice."

George J. Stobie, Maine: "I do not believe in a staggered season. Too many birds are killed, sportsmen can get out more often to shoot, and the ducks get too tame during the rest periods. There is an apparent depreciation in the number of black-ducks visiting our State, but I believe this is due to the natural cycle of good and bad years. The duck situation is not a big problem in the State of Maine; I doubt our citizens kill more than 20,000 annually."

James Brown, Vermont: "We have experienced no depreciation of ducks in Vermont, but, of course, it must be remembered that the species that visit our State are among the least affected. We had a phenomenal flight of black-ducks, bluebills, and goldeneyes on Lake Champlain. We are not in favor of the closed season, but believe that the decision should be left to the Biological Survey."

Brooke Anderson, Illinois: "I believe emphatically that the subject of a closed season should be left to the decision of the Survey. Sportsmen of Illinois fully appreciate the serious condition of our wild fowl. We have seen a noticeable improvement in consideration for the bag-limit on the part of professional guides and clubs."

B. Maurek, North Dakota: "I am emphatically for a closed season. The only way to conserve ducks is to stop shooting them. Some 95 per cent. of the sportsmen of North Dakota, which is one of the main flyways of wild fowl, are behind this idea. When a man goes out and kills four ducks and comes home to brag about it in our State, then there can be no doubt about the shortage."

E. Lee LeCompte, Maryland: "It is my opinion that an entirely closed season does not do any good. We had our experience in this respect with quail, which had been on the song-bird list in our State since 1915. As a result, they have suffered through legislative neglect. Sportsmen lost interest in them, but the game-hogs kept on shooting them in or out of season. There is no doubt about the shortage of deep-water ducks. Mallards and black-ducks are still normal."

C. B. Terrell, Wisconsin: "There is a grave shortage of deep-water ducks in our State. Redheads are particularly scarce. I believe that this species should be entirely protected, but we are not for an entirely closed season."

There they are—representing the various parts of the country. Fortunately, the Game Conference ended by demonstrating its complete confidence in the Biological Survey under the able direction of its Chief, Jay N. ("Ding") Darling, and by passing a resolution that the matter of closed season next year be left in the hands of the Survey.

● Darling Strikes Key-Note

Mr. Darling, in his speech before the general conference on January 22, struck the key-note of the situation. He said that our difficulty was that there is not now and never has been a policy for the conservation of wild-life resources, and that game was an orphan child in the United States plans. To this day, no Administration in the history of this Government has considered the conservation of wild-life resources from a national view-point. It is time our sportsmen and game-conservationists quit quarreling among themselves, and united on something more fundamental than local issues and local benefits.

He announced that the Biological Survey had begun a winter count of ducks by men of practised ability, who are stationed from Long Island to Yucatan, to simultaneously report on the winter resting-grounds of ducks and geese. The spring flight will be watched closely, and on these findings the Biological Survey will make its recommendation to the Secretary of Agriculture.

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The Glamor and the Grind of Figure-Skating

Early and Late, Young Skaters Toil Away at the "School" Figures in Preparation for the Glory of Performing at London's Ice Club, or in Madison Square Garden

By Maribel Vinson

Lake Placid, February, 1932—Inside the Olympic Arena every seat, every aisle was filled, there was no longer even standing room. Hundreds had been turned away from the door. A breathless expectancy hung over the auditorium as the microphone announced that the next competitors for the Olympic pair-skating championship would be Miss Beatrix Loughran and Sherwin Badger of the United States. A couple perfectly matched in height, the man clad all in austere black, the girl in a white dress with a black lining, glided out to one end of the ice surface.

Maribel Vinson, the author

With a few quick strokes, they were off into a swooping spiral that shifted into a staccato dance, into adagio lifts, into jumps side-by-side and exactly timed, into all the intricacies of an imaginative five-minute routine.

A smile and an inspired nonchalance, that belied the difficulty of the things their skates were doing, roused the patriotic audience to a frenzy of applause. Many had come to Lake Placid, thinking winter Olympic games consisted of skiing, hockey, and the thrills of bob-sledding. They left the Arena that night, conscious that the most beautiful of all sports is figure-skating.

London, November, 1933—The fashionably dressed audience leaned over the balcony of the Ice Club. Late diners pressed their noses to the glass of the restaurant in an effort to get a full view of the ice below. The tea-lounge and the promenade downstairs were full to overflowing with skaters who had just finished fifteen minutes of waltzing and fox-trotting on the ice.

Always gay social affairs, these Ice Club galas. This one was to see the première performance of a new exhibition-waltz number by the popular young Swedish champion, Vivi-Ann Hulten. A slim blonde girl with an appealing, piquant little face, skated to the center of the ice and waited poised on her toe-points for the music to begin.

● London Enchanted

With an enchanting gravity, she danced to the rhythms of the waltz, leaning in an unbroken line to the curve of the edge, turning quickly with a toss of her head. Spinning now fast and now slowly as the tempo demanded, she varied her movements to interpret the feeling of the music. No mere exercising, this. The Swedish *isprinsessa* had all the control of a ballerina; those who watched realized that skating has become more than a sport.

Oslo, February, 1934—One o'clock of a Sunday afternoon, and a brilliant Northland sun shone down on the glaring ice of the Frogner Stadion. Twenty thousand Norwegians filled the bleachers around one of the largest rink-surfaces in the world. Several thousand more completely covered a near-by hill. At one end between the competition enclosure, marked out from the larger field by ice-blocks, and the speed-skating track, a specially constructed stand held seats for the King and the royal family. The championship of the world was in progress, and the next skater—Sonja!

Sonja, the darling of all Norway, was defending her title for the eighth time. Costumed in a mauve dress lined with deep purple, and a mauve feather cloche, with her inevitable orchids at her shoulder, she moved to the starting place and bowed to her King, amid plaudits of the spectators.

● Sonja Champion Again

During the four minutes of her performance, the crowd sat silent, motionless, but as she finished in the low backward fade-away which is peculiarly Sonja's, a roar of acclaim announced that the champion was the champion once more.

New York, 1934—For the second time in a week, the Madison Square Garden had more people at its doors than it could hold. A two-hour succession of ice-ballets, fast group numbers, comedy acts, and interpretive dances, elaborate with strange lighting effects and gay costumes, dazzled alike experienced skaters and those to whom the annual charity carnival was still a novelty.

All at once, the orchestra began the season's most popular tune, and to the exciting strains of the "Carioca," Karl Schafer, champion of the world, danced as only he can dance. Silhouetted against the ice in simple black, he wove back and forth with subtle change of pace, lightning magic in his turns, and cat-like leaps into the air to punctuate the rhythms of the rhumba.

Fourteen-year-old Maxi Herber of Germany

As he finished, blasé New Yorkers rose in their seats and shouted their approval, stamped and insistently demanded one encore and then another and another.

It's not all as easy as it looks, this spinning and jumping and turning. Few who watch the finished work of the champions have any real conception of the hours of training behind such a performance. In Europe, practise is more intense than it is in this country. The present generation of thirteen- and fourteen-year-old champions has come along astonishingly fast. In America, I have never known a champion to develop in less than six or seven years. Miss Suzanne Davis, our present lady champion, began skating at seven, won the crown for the first time at twenty-two.

Roger Turner, men's champion for the last seven years, trained seriously when he started at twenty (old for a skater), but took seven years to reach the top. While I, even tho a champion at sixteen, had been skating then for twelve years!

Sonja Henie, women's world champion

Karl Schafer, men's champion of the world

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Megan Taylor, the accomplished fourteen-year-old English champion who placed second to Sonja in Oslo last winter, has been giving "shows" since she was six.

Maxi Herber of Germany, fourteen, Hedy Stenuf of Vienna, twelve, and the other skating "children" of lesser fame were on skates almost as soon as they left their cradle.

There is more to skating than meets the average eye, for the "figure" part of the term indicates over forty "school figures" which are the basis of the unrestricted, spectacular free programs. These figures count two-thirds of the total marks of a competition, and require the greatest skill and care to perform accurately.

Hours and hours and hours of concentrated practise are required to learn these forty figures, and even after a skater knows them all, and has reached the stage of championship competition, it is necessary to practise and practise, for perfection never quite comes, and the power to put one figure down on top of another soon lapses, if left untended.

Only such practise can give the control and iron nerve needed to go out alone onto a glaring, unmarked sheet of ice and trace steady figures in front of seven sternly scrutinizing judges!

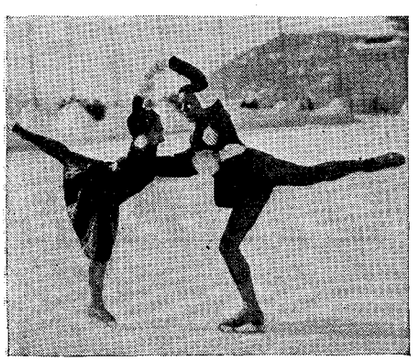
● Its Infinite Variety

I have often known Roger Turner to get up in the cold gray light of dawn and go into the dismal, unlighted Boston Arena for a couple of hours of practise on fresh ice before work.

The young Europeans who want to become champions (in Europe, a skating champion is on a par with the greatest of dancers) rarely go to school after a very early age. They are either tutored at home, or else study during the summer, if at all.

Young Cecilia Colledge and Megan Taylor and several other English children skate as much as four, five, and six hours a day. It is hard for any American who leads an ordinary social and school life to compete with that sort of training, yet with absolute concentration while on the ice, it has been and can be done.

Those who once feel the fascination of figure-skating never lose their interest. There is no perfection, and there is no boredom. Therefore if one once skates, one always skates. At seven or seventy, there is always something more to learn. It can well be said of skating—Time can not wither nor custom stale its infinite variety!



Beatrix Loughran and Sherwin Badger, American pair champions, 1930-'32

A New Challenge in Ice-Yachting

Marcia II *Upholds Bid of Bow-Steered Craft for International Stuart Cup on Gull Lake in Michigan Next Week*

By J. J. Fanta

The front-steering ice-boat introduced in 1931 is fast succeeding the long-established Hudson River type craft. In its comparatively short existence, its struggle to succeed was dominated by all the grief and setbacks usually experienced by new inventions. And now the new type is about to make its début in important racing competition, in which few believed a craft steered at the bow could command the necessary speed. It is the front-steerer, *Marcia II*, which is responsible for the forthcoming challenge for the International Stuart Cup—ice-boating's outstanding trophy.

● They Won't Spin

Front-steerers were developed to meet demands for "spinless" ice-craft—and spin, they won't. Until last winter, it was a question which was the faster type.

Experts are still at a loss to explain how a craft with the rudder at the bow can surpass the old type in speed. The superiority is a matter of fact. The more progressive ice-yachtsmen consequently are in the midst of a transition—a transition from the stern-rudder to the bow-rudder craft.

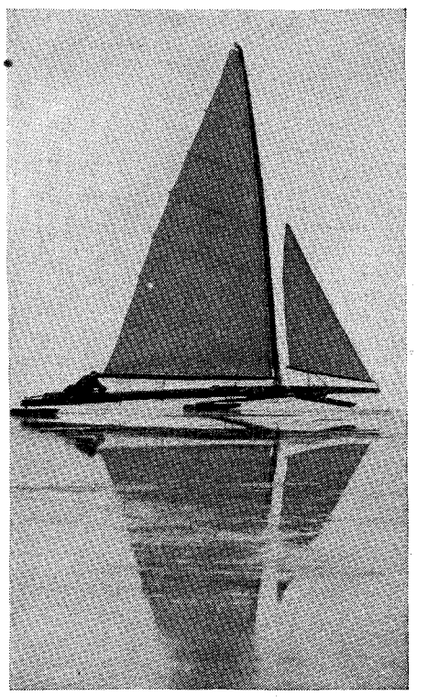
The first 1934-'35 bid for the Stuart Cup was issued on the behalf of the Pewaukee Ice Yacht Club by O. Lyman Dwight, of Milwaukee, owner and skipper of *Marcia II*, a bow-steerer built two years ago. Since a cochallenger is allowed, the capable Starke Meyer will sail *Dorla*, to assume the responsibility in light winds.

The defender of the famous historic trophy is Carl Bernard, who pilots the *Fritz* and who wrested the honor from the crack *Debutante III* on Lake Winnebago last January. For twelve years the Douglass and Camp Van Dyke-owned *Debutante III* of the Oshkosh Yacht Club hoarded the Stuart trophy, turning back all comers but the *Fritz*. *Debutante III* is reputed to be the world's fastest ice-boat; her crew claims to have driven her at 119 miles an hour on Gull Lake, Michigan.

Marcia II is going into her third season on the ice, but up to the time of writing the important events in which she entered were won by competitors. She is the largest of the new type ever built, rating Class A with 350 square feet of sail. Being a heavy boat intended for heavy going, she had considerable difficulty with her steering-gear; because of being so hard to maneuver, she has not shown up so well. Stepping up the ratio of her steering-gear to 12-1 corrected this fault.

While the *Marcia II-Dorla* pair will make the first challenge, word is out that *Debutante III* is having her face lifted in the hopes of retrieving ice-yachting's most cherished prize. Sailed by the veteran John Buckstaff, *Debutante III* left *Wolverine* in her tracks in a gale of wind on Gull Lake, as no ice-yacht had ever done before.

If the *Marcia II-Dorla* duo fail to defeat the *Fritz*, *Debutante III* will invade Lake Mendota with the highest Marconi rig that ever appeared on ice-craft. She will inaugurate the use of duralumin spars of the type initiated on the *America's* Cup defenders *Enterprise* and *Rainbow*. Fifty-four feet high, and with a total sail-spread of 618 square feet, *Debutante III* is the lightest large racing-craft built, the creation of the late George E. Buckhout of Poughkeepsie, New York.



***Fritz*, Carl Bernard's bow-steerer, which will defend the Stuart Cup**

● Wind and Ice

The outcome of the ensuing series will depend not so much on the craft themselves but the wind and ice conditions in store for them. The elements are partial. Each contender is a specialist in its respective type of wind; but runners can be changed to match the temper of the ice. Generally, during the course of a series, the weather is such that both sides are given a chance to taste wind and ice to their liking. Altho the skippers are as evenly matched as any quartet could possibly be, victory is usually accorded to the side which gets the most weather breaks.

That *Debutante III* outclassed *Wolverine* nearly fifteen years ago means little nowadays. *Wolverine* hoisted something like 869 square feet of canvas and was typical of the size of boats that sailed for the Stuart Cup years ago. The picture has changed since. Boats with smaller spreads are winning favor, and every year smaller craft are seeking possession of the Stuart Cup. This is evident in the fact that *Fritz*, a 350-rater, is trying to prevent *Debutante III* from recovering it.

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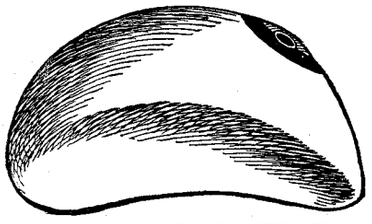

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Track Back on Boards

Stars Begin the Quest for the Phantom Four-Flat Mile

Four mile-runners will play the leading rôles in the Millrose Games this Saturday night in Madison Square Garden. Eric Ny, Sweden's mile record-holder, arrived last week to complete the quartet which will begin the 1935 quest for the phantom four-flat mile.

Ny adds more color than competition to the duel between Cunningham and Bonthron. He will keep the stylist, Gene Venzke, company by providing a sparring partner for third place.

First Lovelock of Oxford, then Bonthron and Cunningham have slashed mile records during the past two years in such blazing races that the mile race has now become a box-office attraction which has tremendously inflated public interest in the whole program of indoor track and field.

Ten years ago, a fleet Finn named Paavo Nurmi invaded the United States and clipped chips off a five-year-old mile record of 4:14.6 until he succeeded in getting it down to 4:12.

The record stood at 4:12 for seven years. When records stand, interest dies. Today, there are four mile-runners who have beaten 4:12. Three of them have run 4:10 miles; two have beaten 4.09 at least twice. All these are ready to start in the Wanamaker Mile this Saturday night.

They Star in the Wanamaker Mile

Glenn Cunningham: Twice winner of the Wanamaker Mile; holder of the outdoor mile mark of 4:06.7; the indoor mile mark of 4:08.4; the indoor 1,500-meter record of 3:52.2.

Bill Bonthron: World 1,500-meter record of 3:48.8; National Collegiate A.A. record of 4:08.9; his best mile mark, 4:08.7.

French Sports Ambassador

Henri Cochet, once peer of amateur tennis and now a professional, has been appointed "ambassador at large" of tennis by both the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Education. As an official representative of the French Government, he will sail from the Riviera on February 12 on an "educational" tour through India, China, Australia, and Japan, winding up in the United States.

Equipped with motion-picture films to illustrate lectures and supplement demonstration tennis matches, Cochet is expected to spread the French tennis creed.

The appointment is without precedent. Governments have sent over individual aviators and whole armadas of flyers as good-will ambassadors. Tilden is doing much to spread the popularity of tennis throughout the United States. Beyond question, Babe Ruth did much to cement relations in the Far East during his recent tour of Japan. But France is the first government, officially, to sponsor such an "ambassador at large" as M. Cochet.

The Winners

Three of the Leading Contenders for the $100,000 Santa Anita Handicap met in a four-horse race last week. High Glee, four-year-old brown filly from the C. V. Whitney stables, went out in front from the gate and was never headed. The two veterans, Mate and Twenty Grand, ran second and third. Sonny Workman brought the winner home over seven furlongs in 1:22.4, a new record for the new Santa Anita track and just two-fifths of a second short of the twenty-nine-year-old record set by Roseben.

Yale's Swimming Team, coached long and successfully by Bob Kiphuth, defeated Pennsylvania, 49-22, to score consecutive victory No. 131. In winning, the Yale team broke three pool records and set an intercollegiate mark of 3:34 for the 440-yard free-style relay.

More News Was in the Names of losers than winners in the San Francisco Open Golf Tournament. In the first round, Lawson Little, American and English amateur champion, was beaten by Byron Nelson of Texas. Paul Runyan, national professional champion and leading money-winner last year, was also tripped in the first round—by Harry Cooper of Chicago.

National Speed Skating Titles were won on Lake Fowler at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, last Sunday by Miss Kitty Klein of Buffalo and Marvin Swanson of Minneapolis.

Black-haired Kitty Klein, women's champion in 1933, won the title this year by scoring 110 points. She set new records in the 220- and 880-yard events. Swanson won the men's title by leading the field in the last event, the five-mile race.

The National Ski-Jumping Title was won last Sunday at Canton, South Dakota, by Roy Mikkelson, of Auburn, California. He scored a total of 224.1 points, his best jump being 184 feet—more than half the length of a football field.

Caspar Oimen, defending champion and five times holder of the national title, finished third, behind Sverre Fredheim of Minneapolis.

Three Swimming Records were broken at Coral Gables, Florida, last Sunday. Ralph Flannagan, youngest of the Olympic team swimmers, clipped 1.2 seconds off of Johnny Weissmuller's old record of 3:12.4 for 300-yard free-style over a twenty-yard course.

He then knocked 2.4 seconds off of Arne Borg's old record of 4:20.2 for the 400-yard swim over the same course.

Katherine Rawls, youngest member of the women's Olympic swimming team, added her thirteenth breast-stroke title to her list of seventeen records.

The New York Giants Were Tripped, 21-0, by the Chicago Bears in a professional "missionary" game in Los Angeles. Only 15,000 watched their efforts to boost pro football in California, as the Bears avenged the 30-13 defeat at the hands of the Giants for the pro title of 1934.

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MacDonald Urges Anglo-American Unity

(Continued from page 5)

have our own spiritual and intellectual bent. We have our ancient love of liberty. And we think we can vindicate and defend it."

"How, on the whole, are Anglo-American relations going now?"

"Anglo-American relations have a connection, an interdependence, without a precise parallel on the globe. Their historical, political, legal, cultural, their moral and material, even their geographical, propinquities in the world render them practically inseparable. It is not a thing we have created. It is a thing which was created for us, a divine projection, so to speak, among the nations, and neither we ourselves nor others can change it.

"We may differ; we do differ. We may speak disagreeably of each other; it is a bad habit not actually unknown. But our basic national interests right round the planet are synchronous. They mesh. You can not unmesh them without deadly injury to both America and Britain. You can not unmesh them, indeed, without striking a damaging blow at the whole fabric of civilization."

"How can the British and American peoples use their combined power more effectively for peace?"

Good Sense Needed

"By being more sensible: all happy results, national or international, issue from good sense merely. We want more frequent and closer consultation. We want more candor, a fuller revelation of our respective positions, greater forbearance, better tempers, increased readiness to receive with appreciation, and carefully to weigh, each other's views.

"And why should either of us take it amiss if the other felt moved to tender a little advice? We should be delighted to welcome and study each other's advice, instead of tending to resent it as impertinent. No offense to propriety arises when men of good-will and high purpose speak to one another frankly.

"Anglo-American harmony and consonance of international aim—as I have said a hundred times—have nothing narrow, selfish, exclusive about them. They have nothing to do with alliances or pacts. They do not represent a group-interest. They represent the universal interest. They constitute a natural conflux of power for the stabilization of the world on a foundation of justice.

"I do not speak of altruism. I am not thinking of any sort of political quixotism when I allude to the broad scope of the Anglo-American vision. We want the whole world to be happy, prosperous, and at peace, for only so can any of us be secure."

"If America threw all her strength into the collective peace movement, would that act be very nearly conclusive for the triumph of that movement?"

"How long, O foolish people, how long!"
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)

"I think it would. But I understand America's difficulties in this relation. Her policy and procedure are for her to determine. As I have suggested already, America is a powerful prop to peace now. What more she may be able to do, as events unroll, she will do. Her energetic, constant, clear-thinking cooperation in the international sphere—which is only the domestic sphere in its full measure—will be inexpressibly precious."

"Do you think British and American arms, relatively to those of other nations, can be reduced with any advantage to peace?"

"Armed strength in the world should be governed by the principle of all-round safety. America is certainly not aggressive. Britain is certainly not aggressive. Neither of us is asking for anything but an international régime of law, fairness, and tranquillity.

Arms and Safety

"I do not think the arms of patently non-aggressive peoples should come down relatively. I can not see peace aided in that way. I can not see apprehension reduced in that way. Britain, without a doubt, has lessened her fighting strength, relatively, as far as she dare, and probably farther than she should have done.

"She will not take another step on that path. If our last bombing-plane were down, and our last war-ship laid up, we should not be nearer peace if we have done this alone. Disarmament can be secured only by international agreement."

"Is there something fundamentally more important than even arms if peace is to be preserved?"

"Oh, yes. National character is more important than arms. The spirit and the will of a nation are more important than arms. The health and happiness and patriotism of a nation are more important than arms. And why? Because arms are useless, even for defense, except in the hands of strong nations, nations strong in body, morale, and intelligence.

"So let all peace-loving nations do justice by their people! Let them see to it that their people have a decent standard of living, decent homes, proper food for their bodies, and proper food for their souls. Peoples of that sort do not tempt those who might seek profit in the brigandage of war!"

"Your faith in Socialism is unchanged?"

"In the Socialism of evolution, yes. All my life I have stood for evolution, not revolution. I never have had any confidence in violence, or in abrupt breaks with the past: they spell retrogression, not progression: they are alien to the English-speaking genius.

"This present moment in Great Britain is much too grim for a return to partizan politics. This luxury may come back to us some time, but we can not afford it now. There never was a time, at home or abroad, when we stood in greater need of a National Government."

"What would be your final word as to what is really the matter with the world?"

A Wounded World

"It is hurt very deeply in its mind, badly wounded. Its mentality is full of nervousness, suspicion, fear, distress. It needs the healing of international understanding. It needs the medicament of a sense of world fellowship impregnable against war.

"Isolationism in the political world is heavy with danger. Peoples and Governments can not live apart from one another, and live tranquilly or safely. They hear rumors. They imagine things. Lies float round the world to poison opinion.

"As I said a week or two ago at the Lord Mayor's Banquet in the Guildhall, 'Let us free ourselves from imprisonment within ourselves.' The iron doors of that prison can be thrown open, but there is only one way to do it:

"We must meet together. We must speak together in public. We must know one another far more intimately than we do. Each of us must *deserve* to be trusted, and then we must *trust* one another. Thus we shall walk out of the cells of our self-imprisonment, and thus we shall establish the peace of the world."

"Do you feel the world is moving toward what you suggest?"

"I do. We have passed through great dangers. Highly-inflammable material has been terribly close to ignition.

"Happily, all saw the danger, and all worked to avert it. That is a mighty moral advance. I feel the whole world rejoices in it. It rebuilds one's hope that we are progressing irresistibly toward permanent peace."

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Wall Street Guesses While Waiting

A Suspicion That Gold Clauses in Government Bonds Only May Be Upheld; Great Gains in Bank Deposits; Week-Old Exchange Member Is Made Governor

By Robert Winsmore

The overshadowing importance of the Supreme Court's impending gold-clause decision naturally produced dulness and narrow price movements in stocks and bonds last week after Wall Street found that no announcement would be made until next Monday, if then. Notably, however, the sluggishness did not extend to the markets for government securities and foreign exchange.

The former advanced, many issues making new high records. The latter was weak, and its weakness resulted in gold import engagements in such heavy volume as to suggest a flight of capital from Europe to the United States.

Perhaps the so varied Wall Street picture as a whole was more significant than was realized by the rank and file. The inactivity of stocks was what attracted most attention, and it was taken to mean that, with respect to the Supreme Court's decision, Wall Street was making no guesses, forming no opinions, merely waiting inert for the uncertainty to be removed.

As a matter of fact, however, there was a great deal of guessing, of discussion, of examination of legal precedents. And, in consequence, there was a perceptible leaning in various quarters toward the theory that the Court will decide that the Government's own gold covenants may not be broken, but that all others, public and private, have legally been made incapable of either fulfilment or enforcement.

Acceptance of that supposition was neither wide nor unquestioning, but it was sufficient to indicate that Wall Street will not be wholly, or even greatly, surprized by such a ruling. It is quite conceivable, moreover, that the coincident strength of government bonds and weakness of foreign exchange were in some part due to speculative anticipation of one.

At the same time, there was last week almost general Wall Street assumption that, whatever the Supreme Court may decide, there will be prompt and efficient action at Washington to forestall fright and disorder if they should threaten.

● Money in Bank

Hopes of inflationists should be encouraged by the record-breaking gain in deposits which the banks, and particularly the larger banks, of the country registered in 1934. For the 100 leading institutions which hold 55 per cent. of all commercial bank deposits, the increase was $4,500,000,000, to a total of nearly $22,000,000,000.

That total is greater than they reported at the end of prosperous 1929, and only slightly smaller than their high record volume at the end of 1930.

The figures have been compiled by *The American Banker*, which points out that such a vast gain in a single year indicates what tremendous deposit money inflation is resulting from coincident dollar devaluation and government budget deficits.

"Only the almost complete refusal of business men to speculate or invest their funds upon the future of American business," it is declared, "has prevented the deposit money inflation from translating itself into a cycle of active inflation of price levels."

New York's Chase National held its position at the head of the bank list, with deposits at the end of 1934 approaching $1,710,000,000. Second and third were the National City and the Guaranty Trust, with $1,395,000,000 and $1,260,000,000 respectively. Among the first ten were New York's Bankers Trust, San Francisco's Bank of America, Chicago's First National, and Boston's First National.

That first ten, by the way, held 24 per cent. of the nation's commercial bank deposit total. The latter stood at about $40,000,000,000 at the end of the year, as against $33,000,000,000 at the end of 1933. In addition, mutual savings banks had aggregate deposits of approximately $10,000,000,000.

After five years of depression, fifty billion dollars in the bank!

● Seventh Day Advent

Wall Street gasped last week when the newest member of the New York Stock Exchange was made one of its Governors. Seven days after he became the owner of a seat, the Exchange elected John Wesley Hanes to the Board of forty which manages the institution and, with SEC permission, conducts the stock market. That was startling, wholly without precedent, but understandable.

By its action, the Exchange showed willingness, even desire, to go as far as its present laws permit to meet the still rising clamor for the seating of non-member partners of member firms on its Governing Board.

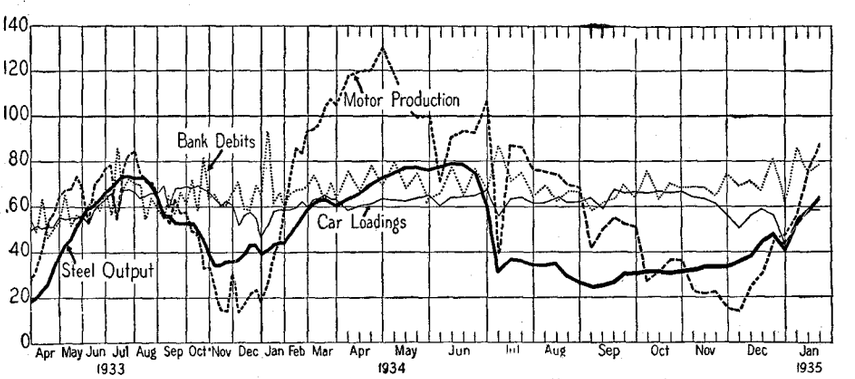
The death of a specialist, Erastus T. Tefft, had created a vacancy, and the Exchange's selection to fill it was precisely the new-type Governor contemplated by the clamor.

John Wesley Hanes's background is tobacco. Born in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, he is a son of a founder and former president of the Hanes Tobacco Co., which was later merged with the great R. J. Reynolds organization. From Yale (1915) he went to the American Tobacco Co., to the Navy during the war, to Wall Street, where he became connected with the old, Philadelphia-born brokerage house of Chas. D. Barney & Co., inheritor of the traditions of Jay Cooke.

● Tobacco Stock Authority

Thereafter C. D. Barney & Co. became a recognized Wall Street authority on tobacco company stocks, and in 1931, not yet forty, John Wesley Hanes became its senior partner. Last year he did most to organize the New York Tobacco Exchange, and was its President. That new market for future contracts in tobacco met with no success, and is now in liquidation, but the esteem in which Wall Street holds its enterprising progenitor is in no wise lessened.

As a representative head of a representative stock brokerage house, his election to the Stock Exchange's administrative council is widely regarded as most opportune. In time, perhaps a short time, it may be possible for others of his kind to become Stock Exchange Governors without first having bought memberships.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending January 19

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Sugar Brokers Disciplined

The New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange was surprizingly severe a few days ago when it suspended one, censured six and admonished seven member firms, all of high repute, for their actions in connection with a "squeeze" in December sugar contracts. Excitement over the disciplinary measures was not confined to the sugar district in lower Wall Street, but spread to the Stock Exchange, several members of which were named for censure and admonition.

Conflict in the sugar market became evident last October when heavy selling broke the price to 1.66 cents a pound. Makers of short contracts were later charged with raiding the market in order to escape from a tight situation that was developing. They, in turn, laid the urgent selling to Cuban producers who belatedly found it necessary, under the Costigan-Jones law, to sell and deliver their quota within the year.

In December the Cuban quota was filled, and shorts who were contracted to deliver such sugar in that month found none available. The consequent "squeeze" was checked by the managers of the Exchange, who set a price at which the contracts must be settled. The price was materially above the current market quotation for sugar, and so punitive to the shorts, and yet not sufficiently punitive to suit the longs.

Investigation followed, and the fourteen disciplinings of last week were the results. The Exchange now considers the matter closed. Some of those who have been publicly punished do not.

Steel Trade Improvement

Outstanding in the industrial scene during the past few weeks has been the rapid expansion of steel-trade activity. The rate of operations has risen, quite unseasonally, to well above 50 per cent. of registered capacity—perhaps to 60 per cent. if outmoded plants are omitted from the reckoning. Attainment of such a rate so soon after the low tide of last autumn is impressive.

To be sure, the improvement is largely due to government lending and spending. Nevertheless, it represents increased consumer demand, and not mere anticipation of price inflation. It definitely suggests that, whatever the source of the impetus, steel may be serving traditionally once more, as the master barometer for American trade. It means that producing companies are again operating profitably, and infers increases in steel company dividend distributions during 1935.

It is not reasonable to expect the steel operating rate to continue its rapid rise without interruption, and it may be that threat of labor troubles will presently reappear and make the trade outlook uncertain once more. With respect to the latter, however, it is evident that managements are not indifferent to labor's disposition to make claim upon regained profits.

Without waiting for such profits to show or for larger dividends to be discussed, the United States Steel Corporation has already restored the six-day week to thousands of salaried workers, and so lifted their pay by perhaps 10 per cent.

Must We Accept a Lower Standard of Living?

Is America finished in its building? Must we live merely by dividing available jobs? To accept such a conclusion is to accept a lower standard of living.

NO industry has contributed more to raising our standard of living than the public utility industry. Electric and gas services, with the great conveniences which they bring, have been supplied at decreasing costs to increasing millions of users.

Conditions now harassing the utilities discourage investors from putting more money into this industry. Stock investments in some utility companies are being endangered or destroyed by government competition. Reductions in rates and increases in taxes are causing drastic declines in net earnings.

The great mass of people still lack automatic heating and air conditioning in their homes. Only 12% of farms have electric service. The public utility industry can continue to extend its services and help Americans improve their standard of living. But first, this and other basic industries must be freed from the shackles in which government has bound them. Investors must have confidence that private enterprise will once again be allowed to operate at a reasonable profit. Otherwise, capital for industrial development cannot be raised.

The Associated System is making a determined effort to carry on its business in the face of these almost overwhelming difficulties. Almost 39,000 customers have been added since the first of January, 1934; business building has been organized on a more vigorous and efficient basis; output of electricity and gas is being pushed to heights never before reached. But this effort cannot be continued, nor can it meet with the success which it deserves, without the removal of these obstacles to enterprise.

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC SYSTEM ITHACA NEW YORK

By A Mother of Seven Children

COMMON SENSE FOR MOTHERS

On Bringing Up Your Children From Babyhood To Adolescence

By Mrs. John S. Reilly

With an Introduction by Dr. Charles Gilmore Kerley, Child Specialist

Mrs. Reilly is widely known, through her weekly radio talks over a national hook-up, as an authority in common-sense methods of child care. Herself the mother of seven children, she has helped thousands of mothers to solve the problems which arise from day to day in bringing up their children. The advice which she has to offer is based on her own experience and is always practical in application and simply and breezily expressed.

Covers a Wide Range of Subjects

Unlike most books on child care Mrs. Reilly's covers a large range of subjects. The usual discussions of what young children should eat is accompanied with concrete suggestions on getting them to eat it. The troublesome problem of putting them to sleep at night, of deciding when to assert authority and when to give freedom, how to dress children for cold weather and for hot summers will be a boon to most parents.

Advice For Parents As Well As Children

The perplexing questions that arise with adolescence have been met and solved successfully by Mrs. Reilly in her own family and she passes on to her readers the answers she has found satisfactory. An unusual feature of the book is the inclusion of much sound advice for the education of parents as well as children, and definite plans for improving and enriching the understanding between parents and children.

A Literary Digest Book

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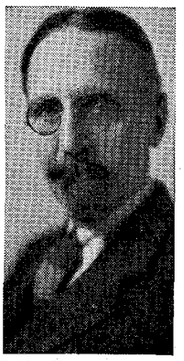
America's First "Career Diplomat"

Post Wheeler, Who Entered the United States Foreign Service by Examination Twenty-Nine Years Ago, Returns Home With Many Impressions of These Changing Years

Medical student, foreign correspondent, editor, poet, diplomat; the Yukon, Paris, Morocco, Tokyo, St. Petersburg under the Czar, London, Rio de Janeiro, Paraguay, Stockholm and Albania—this has been the busy life of Post Wheeler, the first man to take examinations for the American diplomatic service.



Kaiden-Keystone photograph

Post Wheeler

Twenty-nine years ago, when he began as a "career man," his home was a brownstone house on the site of the present Hotel Astor in Times Square, then Longacre Square. When he went to the theater, it was to see Julia Marlowe, John Drew, or Lillian Russell.

Back in the United States after a long period in which he has been visitor, rather than resident, Post Wheeler finds things different. There is a "brain-trusting" Roosevelt rather than a "trust-breaking" Roosevelt. Even since his last visit sixteen months ago there has been a change.

The people seem more cheerful and optimistic. "We have learned we can do without things we thought indispensable," he said. "We are not going back to the old way. We are going ahead to something new."

He brought a picture of change in Europe, too. "The people are nervous, jumpy," he reported. "They do not talk openly as they used to. There is an undercurrent of insecurity. The Balkans have always been a tinder-box of Europe, and the spectacle of so many nations arming can not make the people feel secure.

● Balkan Tinder-Box

"There is a suggestion that things will work out for the best. Great Britain and France are on friendly terms. France and Italy are more cordial. I don't think Russia and France want trouble.

"Any war in the future would probably start in the restless Balkans. For the last few years I have been in Albania. It has Italy and Yugoslavia on one side, and Turkey and Germany on the other. But King Zog I is a great element for peace.

"He is, I think, one of the keenest, one of the most intelligent and best fitted by natural qualities for his job of any king I have known. (Doctor Wheeler has met all but three—the Shah of Persia, the Ameer of Afghanistan, and the ex-Sultan of Turkey.) King Zog wishes to be on friendly terms with his neighbors, but also to preserve the economic and political independence of Albania."

Slim, scholarly, and youthful, altho his reddish-brown Vandyke beard is streaked with gray, Doctor Wheeler looks back over a variety of experience which fits him to comment on the state of the world.

Born in Owego, New York, in 1869, Doctor Wheeler was graduated from Princeton in 1891. While a member of the Triangle Club he collaborated with Booth Tarkington in an extravaganza with a cast of more than 100, "The Honourable Julius Cæsar." The next year he wrote "The Mummy," an Egyptian fantasy, "very bad, as most undergraduate plays are," but that innovation, inaugurated by Tarkington and Wheeler, has been retained by the Club.

After lecturing as a Fellow, he received his Doctor of Literature in 1893. Then came the period of indecision—what to do next—"the most cruel period in a young man's life," and he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

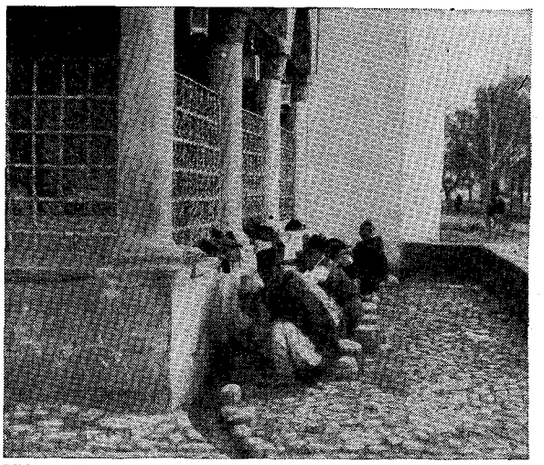
"My brother was in the profession," Doctor Wheeler explained, "and I didn't know what to do. I liked the experimental work, but I felt that I would be spending the rest of my days sitting on a stool looking through a tube. This was the period of great advancement in bacteriology, but I wanted to get out and see the world."

He left medical school for the Sorbonne, Paris, to study French, was correspondent in Paris and Morocco for *The Westminster Gazette* of London, and the New York *Evening Post*, and returned to New York to become editor of the New York *Press*. He mined in Alaska, and the next step was entrance, by examination, into diplomatic service, then being reorganized by executive order of President Theodore Roosevelt.

From his first post as Second Secretary of the Embassy at Tokyo, appointed in 1906, until his recent position in Albania, Doctor Wheeler has seen three distinct phases of political and economic evolution leave their imprint on Europe: the Imperialism of the nineteenth century, the World War with the overthrow of the Czar, and the present economic depression, with the rise of dictators.

"When I first went to Japan," said Doctor Wheeler, "modernization of Tokyo had been begun, but was not complete. Street-cars were in use, but there were no sky-scrapers nor subways. Japan had felt the influence of Western culture; the Court was permitted modern dress."

Japan, where he was married nine years after he wrote "Reflections of a Bachelor," in 1906, apparently is his favorite country, and is the setting for a play already in the hands of a New York producer. The plot is taken from a collection of 500 folk-tales told by professional Japanese story-tellers.



Wide World

Orthodox Moslems, at the mosque in Tirana, Albania

Mrs. Wheeler, a soft-spoken Kentuckian, is the author of a number of volumes. She sums up cities in which they have lived with: "New York screams; Paris honks; London purrs." After spending the winter in California, the Wheelers plan to go to Iceland—one of the few remaining spots on the map which they have not investigated.

Contributors to This Issue

Edward Price Bell continues his series of interviews with noted European statesmen for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Capt. Paul A. Curtis is the Editor of *Game-Breeder & Sportsman*. He formerly was Editor of the Arms and Ammunition Department of the Field and Stream Publishing Company.

Julius J. Fanta, former reporter on Chicago and Milwaukee newspapers, specialized in yachting articles. He gave up newspaper work to do general magazine writing. He was born in Chicago in 1907, and attended Marquette University.

R. A. McFarland is in the Department of Psychology at Columbia University. He has lectured for the last four summers at the Geneva School of International Study, Geneva, Switzerland.

William P. Sears, Jr., is a lecturer in education at New York University.

Maribel Vinson, Boston-bred and a Radcliffe graduate, has been skating since she was four years old. She won the junior figure-skating championship at twelve, has won six American titles, and placed sixth in the Olympic figure-skating championship in 1932.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Introducing the Shoe-String Issue

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—My idea of a real worth-while improvement is, that some one start making shoe-strings that will not twist. In my opinion it has the button-holes backed completely off the map.

H. W. LEEPER.

Big Spring, Texas.

Women in Aviation

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I utterly disagree with the comments of Miss Lois Dunn in THE DIGEST of December 22, upon the idea of "Women in Aviation."

I believe the place for women is at home, to take care of the children and husband.

Up to now, with the exception of one or two, all women in aviation have been failures. Let the men do their job and the women theirs.

EMILIO FUENTES NOVELLA.

Los Angeles.

Crime and Social Planning

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The most important business in any community or State is not its banking, its merchandising, or its industries, but the building of a mentally, physically, and morally strong citizenry.

If we are to curb the colossal crime wave in this country, we must have broad social planning. Science, which has made the people the by-product of the machine age, now likewise must make them into useful citizens.

For the checking of crime and delinquency the following suggestions are offered:

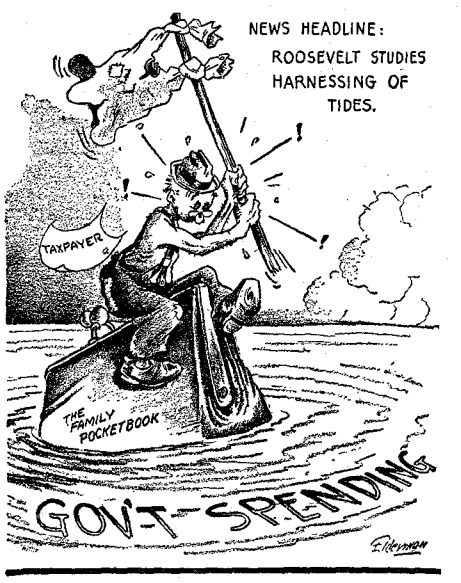
1. Selecting competent jurors.
2. Securing capable judges.
3. Hiring intelligent policemen and detectives.
4. Freeing the courts from political influence.
5. Barring shyster criminal lawyers.
6. Restricting and regulating the sale of firearms.
7. Eliminating the long-drawn-out technical delays in our court procedures.
8. Establishing a central agency for the collection of criminal statistics, etc.
9. Americanizing our foreign born and restricting immigration.
10. Improving the condition of labor.
11. Reducing the amount of unemployment and eliminating the dole system.
12. Providing wholesome amusement and proper educational and religious facilities for our young people.
13. Prohibiting the sale of salacious literature and pictures.
14. Suppressing the sensational exploitation of crime in the movies, over the radio, and in the press.
15. Developing more effectively among adults as well as children respect for law and authority.
16. Providing courses in adult education under approved leadership, particularly courses in parental education, home-making, child welfare, and wholesome recreation.
17. Segregating for life those criminals who can not be reformed, irrespective of the crime they have committed.
18. Sterilizing the unfit members of society.
19. Providing psychiatric service and medical clinics for our educational, corrective, and penal institutions.
20. Improving the personnel in our juvenile training-schools, reformatories, and penitentiaries.
21. Providing for the rehabilitation of the inmates in our corrective and penal institutions through character education, useful work, and wholesome recreation.
22. Establishing a satisfactory pardon and parole system in all corrective and penal institutions.
23. Providing efficient probation officers for the juvenile and adult courts.

The passing of more laws, the hiring of more policemen, and the hanging of more criminals will not stop the crime wave, or solve the crime problem.

If we are to prevent the children of to-day from becoming the criminals of to-morrow, we must accept the responsibility of providing every boy and girl with an adequate education, a good American home, and proper religious training.

VERL A. TEETER.
Juvenile Court.

Tulsa, Oklahoma.



About Time

—Elderman in the Washington *Post*

Social Justice

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The years 1934-1935 may record in history the crisis of social and economic sophistry.

Fewer than 20 per cent. of us can now, through intelligent coordination, do all the useful, reasonable and beautiful work for a higher standard of civilization than the world has ever known.

Why should social justice be postponed deliberately any longer?

FRED C. PETERS.

Janesville, Minnesota.

"Take the 'Ax' Out of Taxes"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I can not see why our Government does not forever take the "ax" out of taxes, by instituting one tax, and that on "income." A tax on gross incomes, beginning on a salary of $1,000 a year for a married man, and $900 a year for a single man, would be fair. The tax should, of course, be greater in proportion to the income, and should include inheritance taxes, and a tax on large gifts of money, which would be classed as income.

Doing away with all the taxes on this, and on that, would eliminate a great deal of government expense, and would be a wonderful relief to the individual and to industry. Why should a man, because at one time he has had enough money to build a nice home, or buy a nice car, etc., be taxed for it as long as the house stands, or the automobile runs?

Make it a gross income tax, let the Government take its just share of every man's money, *when he has it,* and make the penalty swift and sure for side-stepping that tax.

MABEL T. ECKERSTROM.

Minneapolis.

"Buying American in Music"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I want to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation for the article "Buying American in Music," which appeared in your issue of December 29. As a lover of music, and as one who prides himself upon keeping abreast of the musical thought of the day, I found this discussion very interesting and most timely.

I believe that we, in this generation, are about to experience some significant changes in the trend of our native music.

We are gradually freeing ourselves from the bondage of the post-war and predepression years, during which jazz was begot, and we are slowly supplanting hysteria with reason.

J. MCCABE.

Chicago.

U, You, Ewe, Yew

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Under the heading "Wrait Raiht" a writer comments on phonetic spelling of English.

It is the modern printing-press that has stereotyped the spelling of English, making of its words ideograms almost as unchangeable as the glyphs of the written Chinese language. The characters U, you, ewe, yew convey identically the same sound to the ear, but the eye sees the meaning without regard to the sound.

The next stage of progress is not English, spelled phonetically, but a world-language, based on the English (or Latin) alphabet, with its letters used both as phonograms and as ideograms. The coming international language is called Ro.

EDWARD P. FOSTER.

Waverly, West Virginia.

The $100-a-Month Pension

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I note Parker Knapp's suggestion that $100 a month be substituted for the $200 provided in the Townsend plan.

Mr. Knapp, in common with most other commentators on the Townsend plan, overlooks the principal idea of the plan, the increase in employment by taking men sixty years old and over out of jobs, and giving such jobs to younger men.

Also, if the plan fulfils the expectations of its proponents, the emptying of the jails and poorhouses, the rotation feature by which each community will profit by the expenditure of the thousands of dollars each month, and all at a cost of the small sales tax which no one will feel.

A. J. MINER.

San Jose, California.

Shriners' Hospitals for Crippled Children

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—As Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Shriners' Hospitals for Crippled Children, I have received a number of protests regarding an article published in THE LITERARY DIGEST under date of December 29, headed "Health and Happiness for Crippled Children."

Those who have complained about this article feel that the Shriners of North America have not been treated fairly by the reference made to them in connection with their work for crippled children, for the following definite reasons:

The Shriners of North America are operating fifteen orthopedic hospitals, they are 100 per cent. charity, take children under fourteen, regardless of race, color, or creed. They have invested $6,000,000 in real estate, buildings and equipment, and the bed capacity of these fifteen units is 850. In addition to that, the outpatient department facilities have treated approximately 35,000 children in the past ten years, and further than this, 17,000 children have been admitted to these hospitals and have been cured or materially helped.

W. FREELAND KENDRICK.

Philadelphia.

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$900 for Odd Moments

"Perhaps you at the school would be glad to know that during the past year my earnings from news stories and a few short features were around $900. While that is not a large amount of money, it has been earned in odd moments after my housework was done."

Mrs. Mae L. Harland
Doylestown, Wis.

How do *you* KNOW *you can't WRITE?*

Have you ever tried?

Have you ever attempted even the least bit of training, under competent guidance?

Or have you been sitting back, as it is so easy to do, waiting for the day to come some time when you will awaken all of a sudden, to the discovery, "I *am* a writer"?

If the latter course is the one of your choosing, you probably *never will write.* Lawyers must be law clerks. Doctors must be internes. Engineers must be draftsmen. We all know that, in our times, the egg does come before the chicken.

It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

That is why the Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on journalism—continuous writing—the training that has produced so many successful authors.

Learn to write by writing

NEWSPAPER Institute training is based on the New York Copy-desk Method. It starts and keeps you writing in your own home, on your own time. Week by week you receive actual assignments just as if you were right at work on a great metropolitan daily. Your writing is *individually* corrected and constructively criticized. Under this practical, seasoned guidance, you will find that (instead of vainly trying to copy some one else's writing tricks) you are rapidly developing your own distinctive, self-flavored style—undergoing an experience that has a thrill to it and which at the same time develops in you the power to make your feelings articulate.

Many people who *should* be writing become awestruck by fabulous stories about millionaire authors and therefore give little thought to the $25, $50 and $100 or more that can often be earned for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, fads, travels, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.

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We have prepared a unique Writing Aptitude Test. This tells you whether you possess the fundamental qualities necessary to successful writing—acute observation, dramatic instinct, creative imagination, etc. You'll enjoy taking this test. The coupon will bring it, without obligation. Newspaper Institute of America, 1776 Broadway, New York.

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Why don't you write?

The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

What?—TEACHER—"Now, Robert, what are you doing—learning something?"

ROBERT—"No, sir; I'm listening to you."—*Tit-Bits (London).*

It Shrinks in the Heat.—"Is a ton of coal very much, papa?"

"That depends, my son, on whether you are shoveling or buying it."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

Success.—"Do you think those cookery classes accomplish anything?"

"Sure I do. I haven't seen a tramp around the place since they started."—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Distinguished.—"If Shakespeare were here to-day, he would be looked on as a remarkable man."

"Yes, he'd be more than 300 years old."—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

This Is Discipline.—MRS. SHOPALOT—"Can you alter this dress to fit me?"

SALESMAN—"Certainly not. That isn't done any more. You will have to be altered to fit the dress."—*Pathfinder.*

Taxpayers, Awake!—CAPTAIN—"Did you enjoy year leave, lieutenant?"

PAYMASTER—"Yes, but there's nothing like the feeling of a good desk under your feet again."—*U.S.S. Texas Star.*

Curse.—"Drink," said the Irish preacher, "is the greatest curse of the country. It makes yer quarrel with yer neighbors. It makes yer shoot at yer landlord, and it makes yer miss him."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Nothing Doing.—"Thomas, I do not like calling my chauffeurs by their Christian names—what is your surname?"

"Darling, madam."

"Drive on, Thomas."—*Lustige Blaetter (Berlin).*

Please Be Careful.—LADY—"Have you been accustomed to having a housekeeper over you?"

NEW MAID—"Madam, we never speak of having people 'over us.' But I have had colleagues."—*Denver Post.*

A Wee Bit Too Pious.—A Scottish lady invited a gentleman to dinner on a particular day and he had accepted with the reservation, "If I am spared."

"Weel, weel," replied she, "if ye're deid I'll no' expect ye."—*Bystander (London).*

There Must Have Been Several.—A Civil War veteran had spent a week at a New York hotel. When he went to pay his bill the clerk asked:

"What was your rank?"

"Oh, just a private," the old soldier replied.

"Well, I won't charge you anything. You are the first private I ever met."—*Montreal Star.*

Left in Doubt.—POLICEMAN (after the collision)—"You saw this lady driving toward you. Why didn't you give her the road?"

MOTORIST—"I was going to, as soon as I could discover which half she wanted."—*Stray Stories.*

And Keep Track of It.—"Here's a letter from Dunleigh asking that we send him a part of what's due him, and enclosing a stamp for a reply. What shall I do about it?" asked one of the two impecunious partners.

"Send him back the stamp on account," replied the resourceful side-kick.—*Portland (Me.) Express.*

Double Trouble.—JACK—"You look as if you were all in, Toni! What's wrong?"

TONI—"Last night I called on that new girl I was telling you about. Her mother opened the door and let me in—and then and there she demanded to know what my intentions were."

JACK—"That must have been very embarrassing."

TONI—"Yes, but that wasn't the worst of it. Just as the mother had finished speaking, the girl shouted down the stairs: 'Mother, that isn't the one!'"—*Grit.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Rival Publisher?—He said that Mrs. ——— had been despondent for ——— Want Ads bring results.—*Moline (Ill.) paper.*

On Bar-room Floor?—"And later: 'Oh, what a sight! As we look down, we see a mass of faces on the floor, dancing arm in arm.'"—*Cleveland paper.*

"Back to Methusaleh."—Tommy, now somewhere near 40 years old, began crime as a safe-cracker 220 years ago.
—*Peoria (Ill.) paper.*

"Fainting in Coils."—
FAMOUS FAINTINGS
ON EXHIBIT HERE
—*Head-line in Los Angeles paper.*

Isn't That Reneging?—It suggests taxing the monopolistic's profits, revoking his parents, removing the tariffs that protect his markets.—*San Diego (Calif.) paper.*

Where They Keep Fit.—London time is five hours ahead of New York time, while San Francisco's midnight will arrive just three hours later than that of the *Athletic* Seaboard.—*Reading (Pa.) paper.*

How Shocking.—The emergency relief administration has been swinging away from direct relief in favor of work relief. While the latter is more expensive, officials contend it improves the morale of recipients and something terrible is shown for money spent.—*Terre Haute paper.*

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Walter P. Chrysler's Answer to

AMERICA'S CRITICAL TRAFFIC PROBLEM..

This Revolutionary New High-Speed Safety Car

New Car Offers:

New advanced Engine . . . gives more power on 12% to 20% less gas and oil.

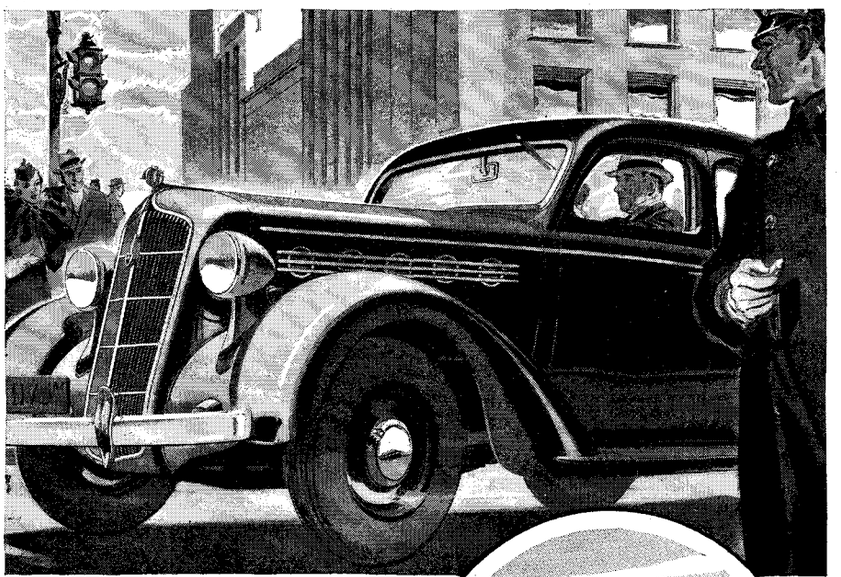
Highest Compression Ratio of any low-priced car . . . without the penalty of premium gasoline.

Torpedo-type Body of Safety-Steel.

New Syncro-Silent Transmission.

New-type Mola Steel Front Springs and New Weight Distribution give amazing "Floating Ride."

New, Larger Hydraulic Brakes.



Swift, beautiful, responsive . . . on highways or city streets . . . the new 1935 Plymouth.

With 21 million cars on the highways, some one had to build a "Safety Car."

IT HAD TO COME! Somebody had to make motoring safer on today's traffic-jammed highways and crowded city streets.

That's the dramatic story behind this new Plymouth. Now let us tell you how it differs from your present car.

With its new high speed, this Plymouth has tremendous reserve power. It gives you instant get-away — the quick *mobility* to meet any traffic emergency.

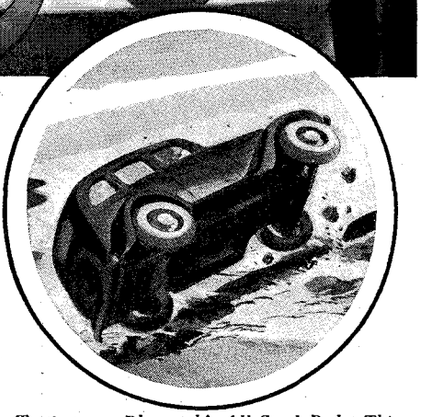
This year, the Plymouth engine has been greatly improved. It delivers more power than ever—yet it actually cuts gas and oil consumption 12% to 20%.

We say this without reservation: *the 1935 Plymouth is the most economical full-size car you can buy.*

You've never driven a car like this. It's positively uncanny . . . the way it rides.

Gone is the jolting and bouncing that used to tire you out. It's a completely new sensation in motoring enjoyment.

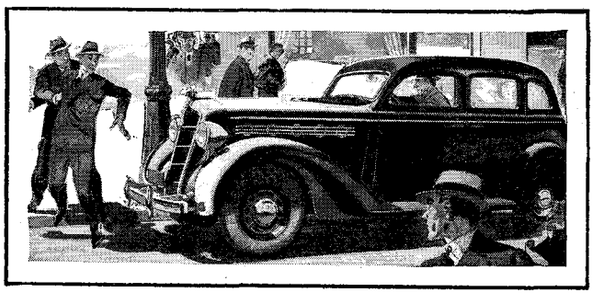
Plymouth engineers developed the "Floating Ride" by doing three things. First, they distributed the weight in a new way. Next they perfected new-type front springs of Mola Steel. Then they developed a sway eliminator.



Testing new Plymouth's All-Steel Body. This year's Plymouth Body is stronger than ever.

You'll have to see and drive this new car yourself . . . to learn what a great advance it makes in low-priced car design.

All Dodge, De Soto and Chrysler dealers have the 1935 Plymouth on display. Ask for details of the Official Chrysler Motors Commercial Credit Plan.



Even today, Plymouth is still the only low-priced car with Hydraulic Brakes. They stop the new 1935 Plymouth with instant, even action.

PLYMOUTH NOW ONLY **$565** AND UP F.O.B. FACTORY, DETROIT

World's Safest low-priced Car

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